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THE CIRCUS.

O, there's many a jolly thing
That blossoms with the spring.
For then it is that Nature her miracles doth work us;
But of all the things that sprout
The best beyond a doubt
Is the canvas-tented, sawdust-scented, always jolly circus.

With a thrill of glad surprise
The youngster stands and eyes
Each gorgeous-colored poster that decorates the fences,
And which in glowing terms
His own belief confirms
That the coming show to all who go will dazzle quite their senses.

And when the day arrives
And the gilded chariot drives
Resplendent through the town, with music playing,
Pray, where's the boy who'd not
Give all the wealth he's got
To be the clown who wins renown by funny speeches saying?

And once within the tent,
Though it takes his every cent,
Your ten-year-old is happier than any monarch ruling:
While he laughs with keenest zest
And declares each act the best,
From the entree gay with rich array to final trick mule's fooling.

The intrepid bareback rider,
With the girl whose skirts don't hide her,
The leapers and the tumblers and the horse to music prancing,
And the brothers who with ease
Mount the treacherous trapeze,
And the nimble-footed gent who keeps the barrel dancing;

The nerves that never falter,
The double somersaulter
Who clears a stud of horses with safety and precision—
All these their glory fling
Around the sawdust sing,
And so enamor by their glamor every boyish vision.

To you and me perhaps
(Old, gray and wrinkled chaps)
This glamour, with some other things, has long ago departed:
But your trustful ten-year-old,
Finds all the glitter gold—
And so did you before you grew too wise to be lighthearted.

So the praises still I sing
Of the jolly sawdust ring,
Which comes to us when Nature her miracles doth work us:
For the happiest of things
Which the gentle springtime brings
Is the canvas-tented, sawdust-scented much-frequented circus.

—*Vandyke Brown in New York Clipper.*

THE HERMIT.

A Tale of Mining Life in the Sierra Madre.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Away up on the main range—the Sierra Madre—of the Rocky mountains, twelve thousand feet above the sea, rests a little mining camp of some twenty or or twenty-five rough log cabins. Right on the edge of timber line! Tall, spruce pines below; bare, jagged rocks above. North, south, east and west huge peaks tower in their massive grandeur, and rear their scony heads to the rising and setting sun, and seem like grim old sentinels keeping watch over the little basin in which are the cabins, collectively known as Mineral City. The mountainsides are seamed and ribbed with the rich silver veins of San Juan, and scores of cuts, shafts and tunnels echo daily to the clang of drill and sledge as the hardy miners delve after the metallic treasures of these great storehouses.

Near the blacksmith where the not unmelodious ring of picks and drills being sharpened is heard all the day and far into the night, a little cabin stands unobstrusively upon its rocky foundation. There is an air of neatness about its hipped roof of nicely split "shakes," and its carefully hewn door that speaks well for the patience, taste and skill of the builder. In fact, the cabin is pointed out as a fine specimen of frontier architecture.

The solitary owner and occupant of this little building was known throughout the camp as "the Hermit." Not, be it understood, because of his imitating those poor old beings of ancient story who dwelt in caves and fled at the approach of any one, but simply because he was a taciturn, quiet, old fellow, who worked his mine alone, and, when joining the rest of the men about the fire in the saloon, always sought a corner, and rarely, if ever, took any part in the conversation.

He was vastly different from any of his fellow laborers. He never drank; he never swore; but in his quiet, unobstrusive way would sit and gaze intently at the fire, unmindful of the stories, the hearty laughter, the social drinking, and the absorbing game of cards going on around him. Tall he was, with a decided stoop in his shoulders; a long beard, plentifully streaked with gray, and a pair of wearied, restless, nervous, yearning eyes, that somehow appealed to the rough, but good-hearted miners.

Mail came twice a week in Mineral City and the saloon was the postoffice. Regularly upon the carrier's arrival the hermit would join the crowd and listen with an eager, expectant air as the superscriptions of the various letters were read out by the saloon keeper, and then, when the last missive had been read and either claimed or set aside, he would lower his head and slowly slip away to his seat at the corner of the fireplace, with never a word. Every mail that went out carried a letter from the Hermit, always directed to the same party, and every month he registered one to the same address, which the boys shrewdly guessed contained such money as the poor fellow was able to scrape together from the scanty yield of his mine—the Alice.

The boys had often debated upon writing a letter to the hermit, for his continual expectation and his regularly bitter disappointment touched them, but they argued that it would not be what he wanted, and so the idea was abandoned. Several of them asked the postmaster to lay aside their letters without reading aloud their addresses that the contrast might not be so painful to the hermit, and none of them gave vent to any joyful exclamations when the mail brought them favors, as was their wont. The old whiskey keg at the corner of the fireplace, was always reserved for the hermit, and come when he might, he never found it occupied, or, when sitting there, was he ever crowded. And so these rough frontiersmen showed in various ways their sympathy for their lonely and silent companion, of whom they knew nothing save what his pinched, careworn face, and yearning eyes told.

One day the mail came in and the hermit was not there. This was so unusual that it led to considerable speculation among the boys. Then Roney, whose lead lay near the Alice, remembered that the hermit had not been to work that day or the day before, and when night came on and the keg in the corner remained unoccupied the boys concluded that investigation was necessary.

"Pards, I reckon the hermit may be a leetle off, and might kinder need help," said Georgia, "an' it sorter strikes me that we might call in and see."

As this met the approval of all the men, Georgia and Roney started up to the hermit's cabin. A dim light crept around the edges of the old flour sack that acted as a curtain for the little square pane of glass constituting a window, and, after consultation, the two messengers concluded to take a peep before making their presence known.

Georgia put his face to the glass and peered intently within. The hermit sat on the earthen floor enveloped in a torn and miserable blanket. His hat was off and his long gray hair was tangled and unkempt. His eyes, which Georgia could plainly see, as he sat nearly facing the window, combined with their usual pleading expression a sort of feverish glitter, and the whole attitude of the man was one of despair. In his hands he held what appeared to be a photograph and an old letter, and he never moved his eyes from them.

The rest of the room that came within Georgia's field of vision betokened cleanliness, but at the same time extreme poverty for even that rough country. Georgia withdrew his head and his companion took a look, after which they both softly retreated some little distance into the timber and paused.

"Well?" said Roney.

"Durned queer," said Georgia.

"Kinder sick, lookin', eh?"

Georgia nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Let's see the boys about it," said Roney, and they both retraced their steps to the saloon.

The boys listened with interest to the report, and pulled their beards and scratched their heads in attempts to obtain a solution as to what ailed the hermit. Many and various were the explanations given, and then they decided that Georgia and Roney had better go back and knock at the door and inquire, at any rate, if anything was wrong; so thereupon the two once more started up the trail. They knocked, first softly and then harder, but elicited no response or caused any show of life within, save the extinguishment immediately of the light.

"No use," whispered Roney, and without further words they left the little cabin and its solitary and eccentric occupant and joined their comrades.

The next day passed and the next and the hermit gave no signs of existence. That evening the mail came in, and among the letters was one, in a woman's hand, for John Harmer, Mineral City, San Juan County, Col. There was not such a personage in the county, so far as the boys knew, but Georgia suddenly suggested that it might be for the hermit. This seemed most probable, and he was deputed to carry it up and deliver it, if correct.

As before, all the knocking failed to obtain an answer, and Georgia, after a moments' hesitation, put his shoulder to the door and with as little noise as possible burst the wooden button off that served as a lock. The next instant and Georgia was in the room. The hermit lay extended upon the floor, his face flushed and hot with fever, and his long, thin fingers nervously grasping and relaxing again the torn blanket on which he tossed.

"What's the matter, old pard?" said Georgia, as he raised the old man's head.

The fevered eyes turned towards his face, the emaciated fingers opened and the poor, lonely old fellow said huskily:

"Don't tell her!"

"Who—tell who?"

"Alice—poor little thing—she don't know."

"Thinking of his folks in the States," muttered Georgia, and then tenderly and carefully he lifted the sick man in his arms and strode away to his own cabin.

The news of the hermit sickness spread through the camp, and blankets and food came from all quarters for his use. The store was ransacked for the best it could afford. A terrible slaughtering of mountain grouse took place, that rich broths might be made for the invalid. One man traveled sixteen miles to Silverton to secure a can of peaches, and the men almost fought in their anxiety to act as nurses and watchers. Georgia thanked the boys, but kept them away, admitting only one or two to aid him in the care of the old man. But despite all his attention the old fellow sank and sank, and it soon became evident that the mountain fever had one more victim.

One night Georgia sat smoking his pipe and musing. The owner of the letter had been found, for in his ravings the old man had often mentioned the name of Harmar, but the boys feared lest he should die before reading it, and this perplexed Georgia sadly. What was he to do with it, and might it not contain matters of importance? Had the old man any friends or relatives living, and where were they to be found? All these things and many more came flitting through his brain, and he did not hear his patient slowly raise himself in bed and stare about him. The old man looked the room over, and then his eyes rested on the burly form by the fire.

"Georgia," he said.

In an instant Georgia sprang to his feet and hastened to the bedside.

"Why, pardner, durn it—yer—yer getting better, ain't you?

The old man smiled wearily.

"Tell me all about it."

Georgia briefly recounted the story of his illness, touching but slightly on what he had done and laying great stress on the interest of the men.

"But now, old man, you'll soon be up and among 'em," he concluded with a cheerful laugh.

"No," said the old fellow, with the same weary smile, "but—but I thank you."

"Oh, nonsense—that's all right—you're only a little shook up, you know—it's pateral after being so fur down as you've been. You'll soon be all right—cheer up, and don't let yer sand run out; besides I've a good letter for you."

"Letter—for me?" and the old man's face lighted up with an eagerness that sent a tremor through Georgia's honest heart lest the missive, after all, should not be for him. He got it, however, and gave it into the trembling hands.

"Yes, sir," said the fellow, "it's her writing, I know—like her mother's. Oh, how long it has been coming—but now—" said the poor, weak, shanking hands vainly strove to open it.

"Let me," said Georgia, kindly.

The old man let him take the letter, and then said suddenly, in a low, even tone: "Hold on, Georgia."

Georgia paused.

"Georgia," said the old fellow, looking him steadily in the eye, "you've been kind to me—very kind—and I've got nothing to show for it—nothing but confidence. I'm going to tell you something, Georgia, and then—then you can read that letter and you'll understand all the good news it contains."

He paused a moment and closed his eyes. Then he continued:

"Georgia, I was a likely sort of a young chap years ago—not such a good-for-nothing galoot as I am now, and I am married, Georgia—married the best girl in old Pennsylvania. I was mighty happy—too happy, partner—that's what made it go so hard when she died. We had one child, a girl, and we called her Alice—my wife's name. She was a wee little thing when her mother died, and so very, very pretty. It was hard lines on me, Georgia, and somehow I got to drinking. I know it done me no good, and I know it wasn't right, but a man doesn't reason much when he's desperate like; and so I drank and drank, I sold everything and put my girl, my little Alice, with my wife's brother. He had a family of his own, and what could a lonely, heart-broken man like me do for a dear little girl? Georgia, if they'd come to me and talked good and gentle they could have made a man of me, but they didn't. They wouldn't let me come into their house, and they said I'd killed my wife by drinking. Georgia, it was a lie—a damnable lie. I never drank a drop till she died, and I wouldn't have done it then if I'd had any one to sympathize with me. But I hadn't; I was alone in the world; alone with my great grief, and—" and the old man's voice broke, and his poor thin hands went nervously over the blanket, while two tears stole from his hot eyes, and trickling down the pale, pinched cheeks lost themselves in the gray hairs of his beard,

"Well, Georgia," he said presently, "they got an order from the court giving the guardianship of my child—my Alice—to her uncle, because, they said, I was unfit to take care of her. Georgia, if but one kind word had been said—only one—I wouldn't have been the fool I was. Well, I left and came West. I stopped drinking. I have never touched a drop since Alice was taken from me. You believe me Georgia."

"Yes," said Georgia.

"After a while I wrote to her uncle, and I told him of my new life, and asked him if I couldn't at least write to my little girl. That was in '67, and she was ten years old. He took no notice of my letter—"

"He's a——," broke in Georgia, but suddenly checked himself before concluding.

"Then he thought perhaps he hadn't got it, so I got my money together and went East. But he had, Georgia; he had. It was no use, though. He wouldn't believe in me, and wouldn't let me see my little girl. He said she should never know but he was her father, at least until she was of age. I tried the courts, but I spent my money without changing the decree. Then I gave it up, and came back West again. I gained one thing, though. The judge said that when Alice was twenty-one she should be offered the choice of coming to me, her father, or remaining with her guardian. I had to rest satisfied; and I worked and worked to get money for my little girl. I scrimped some, Georgia, but there's nearly twelve thousand dollars in bank for her now," and the old man's voice and manner were full of pride.

"She was twenty-one last June, and I've been waiting for her letter. I knew it would come. Oh, Georgia, if she only knew how I have worked for her; how I have waited, all alone, but still working and waiting; but she has written now, and to-morrow, Georgia, to-morrow or next day I must start East. We will be very, very happy together, and—but read her letter; you know all now," and the lids closed again over the fevered eyes, and the poor old man softly murmured, "Little Alice, little Alice."

Georgia tore open the envelope and unfolded the letter, and the old man feebly drew nearer in joyful, happy eagerness.

"My uncle," read Georgia, unsteadily, "has informed me of my relationship to you. I have only to say that I regret that the man whose habits killed my mother should also bear the title of father. I sincerely hope that the Almighty will pardon where we cannot.

ALICE HARMER."

Georgia turned towards the old man. "My God," he said, "the Hermit is dead!"

WALLACE AND CAMERON.

Additional Proofs That There is a Political Bargain Between Them.

[Washington Special.]

Evidence accumulates day by day establishing clearly the fact that Senator Wallace and Cameron of Pennsylvania have formed an offensive and defensive political alliance. They not only act with perfect harmony in regard to the Federal patronage in that State, but Cameron uses all his political influences and authorizes Wallace to promise Federal appointments to help the latter control the Democratic Convention, which meets on the 28th inst., in Harrisburg. In every county in the State, Wallace has had a number of blank commissions for census enumerators, which were offered to Democrats in consideration of their votes to elect Wallace delegates to the Convention. The Republican Supervisors obeyed the bidding of Cameron to use his patronage for Wallace's benefit. But in the case of Bradford County, Cameron sent the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia there to work in Wallace's interest. The pilgrimage of the Cameron henchman did Wallace no good. Bradford County sent anti-Wallace delegates to the Convention.

THE New York *Herald* of last Sunday was the most profitable edition of a daily newspaper ever issued in this country; but in addition to its immense army of editorial and other literary contributors, it had 4,446 contributors to its advertising columns—the largest number of advertisements ever printed in any one public journal in America.

THE SUGAR MAPLES.

Along the vale and o'er hill
I see a blue and smoky haze;
The afternoons are warm and still,
And the presage longer, warmer days,
The blue jay, on the emnach bough,
Is screaming with discordant note;
The phoebe-bird arouses now
The longing heart with trembling throat.

The hills are peeping through the snow,
And buried fences greet the view;
On bare, brown knolls, squaw-berries grow,
Or tiny snow-flowers flaunt in blue.
The fresh new earth now scents the gale
As, rising from her sepulchre,
She casts aside her snowy veil,
And greets her train who wait for her.

Now stands the drowsy team asleep
Before the bucket-laden sleigh
While sinks the cruel steel full deep
To draw the crystal sap away;
The steady drip from wooden lip
Makes music in the soft spring air,
And soon the laden buckets tip
And waste the nectar rich and rare.

Anon the pungent smoke-wreaths rise
Around the kettle's tossings surge;
Hale youths attend the sacrifice,
And high the flames with faggots urge,
Ah! transmutation wondrous sweet!
That steals the blood of bare brown trees,
And in the crackling flames and heat
Has power those golden grains to seize!

O vanished youth! O balmy days!
The odors rise of early flowers,
I see again through smoky haze
The picture of those fleeting hours;
I hear again the wild halloo
Of boys long silent in the tomb;
The fitful camp-fires brings to view
Glad faces from the outer gloom.

They tell of an eternal spring
Forever bright with springing flowers,
Where morning is an endless ring,
Existence knows not passing hours,
It may be that the flames of strife
Have stored for us some sweets away;
Or, frozen drifts of early life
May yield for us a brighter day.

A Sample "Sovereign."

[Chicago Times Washington Letter.]

But few politicians have an idea how little the general public know or care about them. The writer, this winter, has met numbers of New York people visiting here, and the amount of ignorance displayed by them about public men and affairs has been simply appalling. What could you think of brisk young business men who understood horses and money-making to perfection, and who do not know whether Sam Randall was Speaker of the House or presiding officer of the Senate? The worst case I ever met with was a provincial broker from the heart of the howling wilderness known as Wall street. He was in Washington for the first time in his life, and was anxious to see the Congressional boys.

"I am death on sight-seeing, you know," said he, "but I would like to take in what you think might be interesting." In the Senate he looked placidly around a moment.

"Where is our man Conkling?" he asked.

"Over in that corner, talking with some of the strikers."

"Oh, yes. That is the first time I have ever seen Conkling. Broad shoulders, some chest, but bad legs. Where is Senator Sprague? I would like to see that cuss."

"Sprague is not in the Senate now."

"Is that so? I suppose Mrs. Sprague is in the gallery. No? Well, who is that stout man over there?"

"David Davis."

"Who is he?"

"David Davis."

"See, here, that won't do. You are chaffing. Where is he from?"

"Illinois."

"A Western buck? Been in the Senate long?"

"Not very long."

"Thought not; never heard of him before. Where does Carl Schurz sit?"

"Mr. Schurz is not in the Senate at present."

"Out of the city?"

"Oh, no. He is at present a member of Hayes' Cabinet."

"Come to think, I ought to have remembered that. Where is Charles Sumner?"

"God knows."

"What do you mean?"

"Alas, poor Sumner has passed away!"

"Too much rum? Was it sudden? The Senators are gay old boys, I understand."

Thus this gay New York child of nature rattled on. His ignorance was not assumed. In the House of Representatives he asked: "What place is this?" it more closely resembling his stock-board room than any other place he had seen. In the Supreme Court room he asked if "all the old cocks" always sat in a row listening to cases. He thought one at a time quite enough, and did not see why the nine should not change about so as to rest each other. For the full bench to sit was to him an aggravating waste of the raw material.

Blind Metcalfe, the Engineer.

[From the Heroes of Britain.]

One of the most extraordinary instances of victory over adverse circumstances is found in the career of John Metcalfe, of Knaresborough, the well-known engineer and roadmaker. He was totally deprived of sight by small-pox when only six years old. As a rule, the loss of sight shatters the whole framework of mind and body, and the child grows up selfish and moody, becoming day by day more silent, reserved, nervous and discontented. The very reverse of this was the case with little John Metcalfe; no boy ever entered into the sports of boyhood with a keener relish than he: he was a proficient climber and birds' nester; he knew how to ride and manage a horse; and enjoy a good gallop; he knew how to swim, and on one occasion he saved the lives of three of his companions, and on another the life of a man after whom he dived to the bottom of the river Nidd four times. Nor was he less apt at indoor than outdoor amusements; he could play the violin with considerable skill, and amuse himself in such a variety of ways that time never hung heavily upon his hands. As he grew up he devoted himself to useful pursuits, made a little money, and was rich enough to buy a horse of his own, on which he constantly followed the hounds, and was as bold and daring a rider as any in the field. He even entered for a race, and won it, to the chagrin of many who had laid long odds against him.

Among the feats which proved his courage and sagacity was a walk from London to Harrogate, a distance of 200 miles, on an unknown road; and what is more extraordinary, and would be incredible but for the good authority on which the story is told, he accomplished the distance in the same time it took a Colonel Liddell to perform the journey by coach. It should be mentioned that the roads were in a terrible state of dilapidation, rendering coach traveling not only very slow, but very hazardous work. During this journey with his mind undisturbed by objects which distract or engage the thoughts of seeing men, Metcalfe considered the state of the roads, revolving in his mind whether something might not be done to improve them. Each fresh episode in the journey, each new difficulty—as such as deep marshy places impossible for carriages to pass, rivers without any bridges across them, steep declivities with ruts in them sufficient to try the springs of the strongest vehicles—impressed the thought more and more strongly on his mind; and although when he returned home the time had not yet come for the idea to be fully developed, it was destined at a later period to bear fruit. In the meantime he employed himself in a variety of ways in order to procure a livelihood, and amongst other things played the violin at dances and public assemblies, kept a vehicle for hire, then started in business as a fish salesman, enlisted and gained many volunteer recruits, afterwards dealt in hosiery, then in horses, and finally became a carrier between Knaresborough and York, starting the first stage wagon on that road.

Four Hugs to the Square.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The man who walks at night sees funny things. On Wednesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when a fact-stater was cleaving the dimness of Walton street, his attention was attracted by a youthful couple who were walking at the frightful speed of fifteen minutes to the half square. While he was thinking how long they could keep up this pace without stopping, they stopped within the friendly shadow of a huge bill-board, and the young man clasped the young lady to his heaving bosom and kissed her. Then he looked up and down the street, as though expecting some one whom he sincerely hoped would not come, and then suddenly remembering that he had a previous engagement, he turned and embraced his companion in a long, loving, and business-like manner, and then he kissed her. Somehow he seemed to feel that he had not made a complete success, and he kissed her again. Then, as if displeased with the style of his work he repeated it in a sort of Emma Abbot way. This struck him as being quite the thing and he practiced it several times. After a while he stopped kissing the young lady and hugged her. And just here he displayed real genius. He was a master of the art. He showed a perfect familiarity with every possible style. He clasped her gently, then he squeezed her rapturously, then he grabbed her violently—then he embraced her slowly and impressively—then he hugged her as if he had firmly resolved never to go into any other business as long as he lived, and then he thought he heard somebody coming, and they walked off as if nothing had happened. They turned into Broad street, and having joined their friends, the shadows, near Wilson's coal-yard, they repeated the Walton street performance without any material change of program. And then they strolled leisurely into Luckey street, between Forsyth and Broad, and in answer to an encore gave another performance of the same description. After this they passed into Forsyth street, and when they neared First Baptist church the idea occurred to the young man that he would give a farewell performance. They did so. Both seemed deeply affected, and the unseen audience was almost moved to tears at the extremely touching sight. And then those happy noctural closer to my bosom-comes moved silently down Walton street, and the unseen audience of one slowly dispersed.

A Hidden Mine.

[Denver Republican.]

A number of old residents of Denver remember a venerable Scotch mountaineer by the name of McDonald, who came to the city three or four times during the war with a small donkey, carrying his personal effects and several buckskin-bags well filled with gold dust. On such occasions he would deposit in some of the banks not less than from $15,000 to $18,000. McDonald was a very social and talkative old fellow, but never would reveal the place where he kept his gold. Several men undertook to follow him secretly to learn where he was going, but all came back without knowing any more than when they started, for McDonald each time contrived to throw them off the trail, and the men reported that they invariably lost all traces of the old chap near the White river, after following him through the Ute Pass as far as the Middle Park. Whenever McDonald came to Denver he would stop with a Frenchman named Baptiste, and the two were great friends. One day the Scotchman disappeared on one of his sudden trips to the mountains, which he took so much pains to keep secret, and it was noticed that Baptiste had gone, too. But they had not departed in company, and hence it was surmised that the Frenchman had followed McDonald with the view of spying upon the movements of the old man and ascertaining from what secret mine in the mountains he drew his wealth. The Scotchman never returned, and, though eight years have since pas sed away, none of his Denver friends ever learned what has become of him. About two years ago the gentleman to whom the *Republican* is indebted for the above particulars met Baptiste on the street. He found him a morose and sullen man, and when asked what had become of his old Scotch friend, gruffly answered that he did not know and turned away. The recent marvelous reports from North Park, taken in connection with the above facts, form stronger ground for the belief that McDonald passed through the Ute Pass, through the Middle Park and into the North Park, and years ago discovered the rich deposits, and the existence of what is now only beginning to be suspected.

GENERAL GARFIELD is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head, that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and bead, large, light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dresses plainly and is fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

He was a little lawyer man,
Who meekly blushed while he began
Her poor dead husband's will to scan.

He smiled while thinking of his fee,
Then said to her, so tenderly
"You have a nice fat legacy."

And when he lay next day in bed,
With plasters on his broken head,
He wondered what on earth he said.

SEVEN New England girls are teaching in Guatemala city, South America.

MR. GLADSTONE'S daughter, Miss Mary Gladstone, accompanied her brother Herbert to all his meetings during his canvass of Middlesex.

QUEEN VICTORIA and her youngest daughter wear as their traveling names on the Continent the title of "Countess of Balmoral" and "Countess Beatrice, of Balmoral.

QUEEN VICTORIA sailed from England to visit the tomb of her daughter the Princess Alice, in Germany, on the same day that the ex-Empress Eugenie sailed to visit the place in Africa where her son fell.

A DEPUTATION, headed by Ex-Lieutenant Governernor Dorsheimer of New York, has gone to Ottawa, to consult with Governor General Lorne on the subject of the proposed International Park at Niagara Falls.

IT was the Count of Aspromonte, a gentleman well known at Nice, who on that memorable evening at Monto Carlo, when the red came up winner nineteen times in succession, ran two louis up to 12,000 francs.

HEADLINES in the Fargo *Argus*: "A Prentice Soger at West Point, Who Happens to be Dark, Has Had His Ears Slit by the Boys, Just for a Pleasant Lark. Upon the Horror of this Act, We dare not now Descant, It certainly Shows the Danger of the Third Term and General Grant.

THE average cost of 954 buildings erected by the Peabody Fund in London was $1,565, while those erected by the Sir Sidney Waterlow Industrial Dwelling Company cost $685 or less than one half. The former pay but two per cent. and the latter five per cent., while the former are occupied by a much better class of tenants than they were designed for.

MR. EDWARD CLARK, Q. C., the Conservative gentleman who was elected in Southwark in January, spent £3,700 for his seat. He had made just one speech when Parliament was dissolved, and he was beaten for re-election, presumably after incurring nearly as great expense Altogether his career in Parliament must have cost him about $1,000 a day.

JUDGE LOGAN E. BLECKLEY, the eccentric Georgian, who resigned his seat on the Bench some weeks ago, has built for himself a log cabin, and retired from the public gaze. The cabin is on the side of the mountain that overlooks the town of Clayton, in Rabun County, Georgia. The ex-Judge, who has for a companion a little boy, and who does his own cooking, thus leaves the haunts of men that he may write a book.

IN the current number of *Harper's Weekly* Nast has a first-page cartoon, the central figure of which is an arm-chair labeled "1880" This Presidential-chair is the object for which several black hands, which the text describes as Democratic hands, are reaching. All of which would be very satirical; but for the theft of the same chair in 1876, and the Democrats didn't steal it then, either. Gamblers know this game that Nast is playing as the "bluff."

THE railroad to the crater of Vesuvius is now completed. The depot is situated at the height of 810 metres, or 210 metres above the Observatory a restaurant. And one capable of accommodating 100 people is attached to the depot. The angle or inclination of this railroad attains at various points 40 50, and 63 degrees. There are two passenger cars, the Vesuvius and Etna, accommodating 12 persons each. The system adopted in the construction of the railway is of American invention, and is known as "the prismatic system."

EIGHT months ago a Boston capitalist threw a package into his son's lap, saying: "There is a package of railroad bonds worth on their face $30,000. As they will never be worth anything in my day, you may keep them for your children." The son put them in his safe and forgot all about them, but three weeks ago something recalled them to him, and, on inquiry, he found them now worth $27,750. Mr. Peabody's relations have benefitted very heavily by his practice of buying up shares, &c., deemed worthless. These he left to his family, and many of them have proved very valuable.

AMONG the new anecdotes is one told by the Springfield *Republican* about Senator Conkling: A hotel keeper in Washington who went to school with him hadn't met him for years. One day Conkling went to his hotel to engage rooms, and stood in the office talking to the clerk. The proprietor came down stairs and stepped up and held out his hand, saying: "Roscoe, how are you?" Conkling took no notice of the proffered hand, but drew himself up and said: "I am Senator Conkling, sir." "You're a fool, that's what you are," was the response. Conkling turned majestically to the clerk and said, "Can I have rooms here?" "No, sir!" shouted the irate proprietor, "not in my house nor upon any terms!"

THERE used to be a member of Congress from Vermont named Poland, who liked his glass of whisky. He went out to Maine one campaign to take the stump and the liquor prohibition there made it fashionable for the stump orators to drink milk when speaking. They used to have the milk in mugs on the stand, but some of Judge Poland's friends knew what he liked and put two mugs of whisky on the table. From his seat he supposed the mugs contained milk and he didn't particularly notice them when he began to speak till he felt thirsty. Then he picked up a mug, drained it dry with a delighted expression, and as he set it down gave the whole thing away by exclaiming: "Ye gods, what a cow"

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

State Headquarters at Cincinnati and Price of Board.

The Hotel Accommodations and Prices at Chicago.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Although over two months intervene before the Democratic National Convention, yet many of the delegations have secured their headquarters, and the hotel people are already considering their ways and means for providing for the thousands of visitors the great event will attract. The *Gazette* has the following notes about the Convention.

The National Committee will be entersined at the expense of the citizens. Their taansportation bills will also be paid. It is estimated that the expenses of the convention will be from $12,000 to $15,000. The money has been already subscribed. Of course, the delegates will have to pay their own expenses, or their constituencies pay them for them. As a rule proprietors are opposed, at this early date, to giving out the arrangements they have made with the several delegations. Negotiations are going on every day, but so far not a quarter of the delegates are provided for. The Grand Hotel has contracted with delegations from Ohio (forty-four in number) Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Connecticut. There are 325 rooms in the Grand. Should the National Committee consent to have their parlor used at night for sleeping purposes, it is expected that the Grand will accommodate 900 persons. It is not yet fixed whether the National Committee will board at the Grand, but they will have their headquarters there. Owing to the small number of rooms at the St. Nicholas, and the fact that it is always crowded, that hostelry cannot provide for any of the delegates, except in the restaurant line. The New York banker, August Belmont, and Speaker Randall and W. H. Travers have arranged for accommodations at the St. Nicholas. Several propositions were made to rent the whole of the St. Nicholas' rooms but they were not entertained. A New York party has secured the second floor of No. 252 West Fourth street, opposite the Grand Hotel. They will come with Mr. Belmont, and are understood to be in the interest of Bayard as against Tilden. This party will arrive on the 15th of June, and they have engaged the rooms for twelve days. The Gibson House folks were exceedingly loth to state what delegations they had made arrangements with. Their house will accommodate part of the Ohio delegation, part of that of New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Indiana. There are now 350 rooms in the Gibson, and sixty more are being fitted up. When Hayes was nominated this house sheltered 1,310 people. It can do more this time. It is likely that the Gibson will be known as the principal headquarters for the Southern delegations. Up to the 20th inst., no proposition will be entertained from private parties—delegations having the preference up to that date. The St. James' Hotel has not, as yet, come to an understanding with any delegation, although overtures have been made by Deleware Michigan, and New York. The general rate per day at all the leading hotels will be $4 irrespective of the location of rooms.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus gossips about the accommodations for the Republican National Convention and delegates in Chicago:—

The great Exposition Building is now in the hands of the workmen, and its interior will be transformed before the Convention meets. An immense amphitheatre is to be constructed, and it is thought all who have any right or special interest in being in the hall will find good places in which to see and hear. The crush at the hotels, however, will be great. Inquiries privately made on behalf of friends in the East have revealed an interesting state of affairs. It is true, as reported, that the proprietors of the principal hotels intend to charge by the square foot, or in other words, allot to each person a sleeping place only. Rooms that are capable of holding four persons will be charged for as if occupied by that number. A double bed must be paid for at the rate of for two if only one sleeps in it. Ordinary single rooms are now classed as fit to hold four or six, and if one man enjoys a room to himself he must pay four or six times the usual rates. The manager of house agrees to deduct $1 50 per day per man for day board from the price of each room, if any less than the allotted number occupy it. But while the price of day board has thus sensibly declined in making deductions, the price of board and lodgings has advanced. In place of $4 per pay, $4 50 and $5 are commonly charged. A room estimated to hold four persons, at $4 50 per day, will cost $18 for four, $16 50 for three, $15 for two, and $13 50 for one. Persons who seek to be well and comfortably lodged at reasonable rates, and have no special reason for wishing to be near any of the delegations at night, would do well to secure quarters at some of the hotels not chosen as political headquarters. The Grand Pacific Hotel, as the ordinary Republican headquarters of the State, has secured a majority of all the delegations.

Pennsylvania as a body goes over to the rival house, the Tremont House. The delegation have secured for headquarteas a new club-room, not in the fire-proof part of the house; and between it and the main hall swings an iron-vault door, suggestive of star-chamber consultations and gloomy prison-chamber meditations. The club-room is, however, large and airy, and will easily seat 150 to 200 persons. Snuggling up to Pennsylvania in a suspicious way is Vermont, which is next door but one; and a few other small delegations may be found at the same house. But as the agreement of the hotel men with the National Committee binds them to furnish them free of charge a parlor and bedroom to the National Committeemen from each State, they are naturally not anxious to have small delegations thrust upon them. There seems also to be a painful want of rivalry for the honor and privilege of entertaining the delegations from one or two Southern States. Iowa and Kentucky go to the Sherman House.

A part of the New York delegation, numbering twenty in all, under the leadership of Senator Wagner, and a company of rising statesmen, under the direction of Sheridan Shook, will be at the Palmer, entirely severed from their friends at the Grand Pacific. There is much speculation here as to what the cause of the division may be, but thus far no satisfactory solution of the mystery, has been arrived at. Pennsylvania has also sent a "third house," 130 strong, under the leadership of Governor Hoyt, which has secured rooms at the Tremont House. This hotel has rented few rooms to delegations. Present indications are, as stated, that the principal hotels will be uncomfortably crowded, and visitors will do well to look for lodgings, and depend upon the restaurants for their meals,

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

RUSH OF IMMIGRATION.

There is a great rush in immigration at Castle Garden, the receiving depot in New York, for European immigrants. About thirty-five thousand have arrived since the 1st of January. For the same period a year ago the arrivals were less than one-third of this number. If this ratio of increase is maintained during the balance of the year, and the probabilities are that it will be exceeded, the exodus from Europe this season will assume almost unprecedented proportions. Nearly every one of the nationalities of the Old World is just now contributing to our population, but the German Empire leads all the rest. It is reasonable to suppose that we shall have a heavy immigration from Ireland before the summer is over, but thus far the arrivals from that quarter are not unusually large. The years following the famine of 1846-'47 brought an immense number of immigrants from Ireland. For instance, in 1845 the arrivals were only 44,800, in 1846 they increased to 51,700, while in 1847 they ran up to 105,500 and in 1849 159,300. The highest figure in any one year was in 1851, when 221,213 landed on our shores. Then came a decline. In 1852 the figures were 159,500; in 1853, 162,600; in 1854, 105,900; in 1855, 56,300. Since then the average has been between thirty ard forty thousand per annum; but in 1867 the figures stood at 108,800. As the country was much more thickly populated taen than it is at present immigration on the old scale is hardly possible. An encouraging feature of the present immigration is that nearly all who arrive are possessed of more or less means and that they immediately settle in the West. We cannot have too many thousands, or, in fact, millions, of this class of people.

THE EXODUS CONFESSED.

We gave some facts yesterday about the negro exodus from the Southwest to Kansas, showing the deception used in stimulating it, and the fact that the people of Kansas are growing restive under the infliction. The *Gazette* special, referring to the testimony of certain witnesses at Washington for the Republican side of the case, says:

> In their cross-examination it was elicited that the extraordinary influx of these people into the State of Kansas, unless some means were adopted to check it, *would result in the ruin of that prosperous community.* It was shown that no less than thirty-five thousand negro emigrants have already located in Kansas, and in the minds of the people of that State the gravest apprehensions exist as to the future, as information from different sections of the south indicates that the influx of negroes will be resumed next season.

We don't wonder the people of Kansas are getting alarmed. It is a new State, without much accumulated wealth; and the mass of the people are toiling to make themselves homes. To throw upon them in a single year thirty-five thousand plantation negroes, is a big tax on their pockets and good nature. These negroes are unaccustomed to the hard work, frugal habits and self-reliance of the white men who build up the new States in the West. Even if willing to work, they are brought in competition with the most energetic and go-ahead type of American settlers and European immigrants. There is a fair field for all, but no favors. The future of these exodusters and the charge they will be on the people is clear to any one who studies the conflict of races in this country. We all know who goes to the wall.

Clearly the exodus is becoming a more serious question to the people of Kansas than to the Louisiana planters. The latter find no great difficulty in getting labor. The high wages paid last year is drawing negroes from Tennessee and Kentucky. In Kansas the exodus is overstocking the labor market with an inexperienced and thriftless class, who are becoming a public charge.

Of all the wicked and cruel schemes ever hatched in this country by Radical hatred of the South, the Southern exodus is about the worst. The Republican conspirators who set it going for partizan purposes deserve the condemnation of every honest and humane man. Senator WINDOM of Minnesota, its author, if he had his deserts would be wearing a striped suit in a States' Prison. He has contrived an amount of injury to whites and blacks no one dreamed was within the range of his feeble mediocrity.

COMING STATE CONVENTION.

We print a special from Washington detailing alleged movements to harmonize the Democracy of the State, so that there shall be no bitter dissensions at the Harrisburg Convention, leaving wounds to rankle during the coming campaign. We see no great difficulties in the way. The newspaper controversies in regard to the issues before that Convention, and the spirited contests for delegates, we regard as healthy signs, because they are in marked contrast to the docility with which the demoralized Republican party accepts the personal rule of the corrupt and corrupting CAMERON ring. Democrats contest with each other the control of the Convention, submitting to no party dictator, but with the clear understanding the majority shall rule. That is reasonable and right.

This "basis of union," which probably after all owes its origin to an inventive correspondent quick to catch a growing sentiment in the Democratic ranks, seems to us fair enough excepting one all-important particular. The best way to settle the Philadelphia imbroglio is to admit portions of both delegations and throw upon them the responsibility of creating a local organization which will unite the party. There will be no difficulty in agreeing on four delegates-at-large to Cincinnati, and the selection of a Chairman of the State Committee need be no stumbling block. He should be a fair man, having the needed special qualifications, and commanding the confidence of the party. Common sense suggests the State Chairman should not be one who has aroused animosities, or is the representative of individual or factional interests.

So far there is plain sailing, but we most decidedly object to the proposition that the delegation at Cincinnati shall be instructed to vote as a unit. We have no fear such instructions will prevail, but the attempt should not be made. It revives the question of individual domination over the party, on the CAMERON plan, and the Democracy will not submit to any such personal rule. The principle is wrong. The Convention, if it chooses may instruct the delegates-at-large to vote in a given way, but it has no right to instruct the delegations from the congressional districts, who represent an entirely different constituency. We believe the district delegates at Cincinnati should voice the sentiment and preferences of the Democratic people behind them. We do not desire to constrain the friends of Senator BAYARD or General HANCOCK at the East, to vote for Gov. TILDEN under the unit rule, and most certainly shall resist any combination of "the field" to compel the TILDEN delegates to abandon their choice, under the operation of the same rule. The friends of Gov. TILDEN are reasonably sure to be in majority in the State Convention and in the Cincinnati delegation, but we oppose anything like subjecting the minority of the district delegates to the iron rule of the majority, no matter who it is for. The suggestion of the unit rule as a "condition precedent" to harmony, therefore detracts materially from the harmonizing propositions of the Philadelphia *Times*. It hints at something very like a snake in the grass; the dropping of non-essentials to secure the one thing necessary for a CAMERON experiment on the Democratic party.

There is no real difficulty in the way of harmony at Harrisburg, and united and vigorous action during the campaign. Let the theory of individual domination—the "baton of command" idea—be dropped at once, and with it the corresponding proposition of the unit rule. Neither of them are Democratic, or acceptable to self-respecting Democrats. They are essentially CAMERON notions sought to be ingrafted on the Democratic stock. Victory would be costly, purchased at such a price. With these disturbing questions out of sight, there is nothing in the way of a harmonious and encouraging Convention.

TILDEN AND THE PEOPLE.

We print a letter this morning from a staunch Democrat of Somerset county, which contains much sound sense, in addition to the significant result of a ballot in his township, showing more than four-fifths of the Democratic voters for TILDEN. This is the story we get everywhere, if an opportunity is afforded the people to speak. The politicians, as a class are undoubtedly opposed to TILDEN, just as the Congressmen are and as they were in 1876; but the people are for him. Congressman COFFROTH is reported as saying there were few TILDEN men in Somerset county, but here we have the poll of a single Democratic township with 84 Democrats out of a hundred for TILDEN. So in Fayette county; by management the County Committee was set-up against TILDEN and elected anti-TILDEN delegates, but Mr. S. P. NEWMYER, one of these delegates, conceded the other day in this city three-fourths of the Democrats of the county were for TILDEN.

It is not strange the people are for TILDEN; it is the simple logic of events. Has not the burthen of Democratic argument for the past three years; from the press, the stump, in Congress and Convention, been based on the foul wrong of the electoral fraud? Has not the determination been avowed every where and on all occasions, that the historic crime of American history shall not be condoned—that there must be such restitution as the ballot box affords? This has been the political education of the Democratic people since 1876. Politicians may falter and turn aside on questions of expediency, but the people will not. The idea has been ground into them, as it were, that the fight of 1880 must be made on the issue of the electoral crime, and with the same great leader of 1876 who gave us our first national victory in twenty years. It is this deep seated sentiment that pervades the Democratic masses everywhere. With many it is a principle of honor—with other thousands it is a sense of personal wrong, for every Democrat in the land was cheated when TILDEN was defrauded by bribery, forgery, perjury and ballot stealing. The acute management of skilled politicians may stifle all this for a time, but it is sure to break out with irresistible force. One day it declares itself in a New England State Convention, the next in Iowa in the valley of the Mississippi, then in Nebraska west of the Missouri, and again in far off Oregon.

To doubt the existence of this demand from the great, loyal and courageous heart of the Democracy, that the man elected in 1876 shall be elected *and inaugurated* in 1880, is to dispute the evidence of one's own senses. Go among the people. It is not the man, it is the cause that compels this devotion.

Whoever may be nominated we shall support with all the strength and ability we can bring to the task; no name is mentioned that is not worthy and deserving. But duty, faith with the people, and expediency alike demand Gov. TILDEN. On the instant of his nomination at Cincinnati, the party will be in line; they will know what they are fighting for; the battle cries of the campaign are already in the people's minds; they will have nothing to learn of the issues; there will be no need to pump up enthusiasm, or rally the voters to the polls. In three years we have been doing that in educating the American people in detestation of the Great Fraud.

MAJOR RUSSELL ERRETT.

Our correspondent at Washington, a few days since referred to the personal unpopularity of RUSSELL ERRETT in Congress and his inability to do anything for his district. This is an admitted fact and common subject of conversation among Republicans of the district, and the *Gazette* man won't have to travel far to find it out. But the *Gazette* makes it occasion for finding fault with Democrats, and atones for ERRETT's incapacity by such libels as this:

> It is an open secret that Mr. Hopkins still exerts some influence at Washington especially among the rebel Brigadiers, and if he can punish the people of Allegheny county by preventing or delaying the erection of our public buildings, he stands ready to do so provided, always that the responsibility shall be jesuitically rolled over upon the broad shoulders of Mr. Errett.

As the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh, who voted against and defeated HOPKINS in 1876, have on several occasions solicited his aid in Washington to make up for ERRETT's short comings, the *Gazette's* allegation that Mr. HOPKINS stands ready, of course "jesuitically," to "prevent or delay the erection of our public buildings," is the most absurd of faleshoods, and invites a few words as to Mr. ERRETT's usefulness as a representative at Washington, which is the point at issue.

RUSSELL ERRETT is an inborn and ingrained partizan of the bitterest description; the general tenor of his conversation is that Satan don't keep fires half hot enough to purge Democratic wickedness; he is without a single conciliatory quality; his intellect is dull and sullen; he is unequal to the task of making a three minutes' speech that will command the attention of the House, so he is forced to write out essays and have them printed in the *Record*, that he may have "speeches" to send his constituents. His sectionalism is intense and boorish. Besides all that, he is notoriously a chief wirepuller of the CAMERON ring, which affects his standing with reputable Republicans in the House. One of his first moves in Congress was to embroil himself with GARFIELD, the leader and ablest man on the Republican side. ERRETT has a plentiful lack of the qualities necessary in a member of a great deliberative body, and unfortunately possesses in a high degree those which make him unpopular with all classes at Washington and unserviceable to his people at home. He is something worse than a bump on the log, for he is at pains to make himself aggressively distasteful to those with whom he is brought in contact, especially if they are anti-CAMERON Republicans, Democrats, or unfortunates born south of the Ohio river. We admit if he was running his old Harrisburg machine at Washington, he would be potential.

All this is well known and freely conceded by Republicans in conversation, but they have to keep him Congress because CAMERON wants him there as a trusty lieutenant. It is the sublimity of nonsense for the *Gazette* to attempt to cover up ERRETT's inefficiency by assailing a citizen like Mr. HOPKINS, who freely gives of his time and ability to promote our local interests. Of course it is a humiliation to ERRETT that the business and manufacturing interests that elected him, when they were so ordered by CAMERON, should call on HOPKINS to repair the incapacity of their representative, but what an idea it is to blame HOPKINS for this state of affairs. Still it is the best that can be said for ERRETT.

We have treated Mr. ERRETT with the utmost charity since he has been in Congress, for we recognize the fact his disqualification is constitutional. The *Gazette* in falsely endeavoring to hold Democrats responsible for his utter uselessness as a member has drawn forth the truth. It was characteristically silly in provoking the controversy on which more can be said if requisite.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S platform, as announced in a late letter to a New York correspondent, and emphasized in his speech at Mansfield, Ohio, is curt, yet means much. It has but three planks: A national free public school system, the enforcement of civil and political rights by the power of the national government, and a sound national currency, based upon coin or notes redeemable in coin. Here are three propositions, two of which, if consummated, will overthrow the rights of States to manage their domestic concerns in matters of vital importance. A national school system implies the absolute subversion of the system of public instruction now pursued in every State and every city, and the substitution for it of one maintained by congressional taxation and appropriations of national money. The second proposition involves the complete surrender to Congress and the federal executive and judiciary of all control over all elections, State and Federal. Alongside of these views those of Gen. GRANT upon the subject are tame and subdued. But SHERMAN stands no chance of nomination. He has got to the summit of his career, and his future will be on the down grade, solaced by the millions he has saved on a modest salary.

OREGON is the next State to send a Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The Convention at Portland, in that State, on Wednesday, declared that it was the policy of the party to adhere to the ticket elected in 1876. A resolution favoring Judge FIELD, was received with applause, but the Convention resolved to stand by the old ticket. Oregon is the fourth State within the last two weeks that has elected Tilden delegates. It is a Democratic State too. The vote now stands for TILDEN: Rhode Island, Nebraska, Iowa and Oregon. Next.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

MR. C. D. BRIGHAM, formerly of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, don't take that fat office in Florida. Mr. HAYES has withdrawn the nomination from the Senate.

KEMBLE positively "refuses to appear, enter new bail or receive sentence." So the telegrams report. All requisitions for him go through QUAY's office. He's safe.

CARL SCHURZ will take a leading part in the coming anti-Third Term Convention in St. Louis. He says he will not support GRANT or any other man who wants to be President so frequently.

GOV. SEYMOUR said to THEODORE COOK of Cincinnati, the other day, "Under no circumstances could I accept a nomination. My age and health both forbid it." Mr. COOK makes this public.

GRANT gave a reception to colored people at the residence of PINCHBACK in New Orleans on Wednesday, but it has not been ascertained whether he will attend the anti-Third Term Convention in St. Louis or not.

RHODE ISLAND, Nebraska and Iowa, the three States that have held Conventions, have elected TILDEN delegates to Cincinnati. This don't look as if the Democracy was frightened by the shadow of JOHN KELLY.

INGERSOLL lectures in Washington next Sunday night on "What shall I do to be saved?" That question was answered long ago, but ROBERT is not satisfied with it. He evidently thinks it will take something more to save him.

IT is alleged that the portraits of Lieutenant Governor STONE and Attorney General PALMER, which adorn the walls of the parlors of the Union Republican Club, Philadelphia, were riddled with bullets after those gentleman had voted against a previous pardon for KEMBLE and the other roosters.

IF there is any body opposed to harmony in the Democratic ranks, he ought to be taken out and shot. Harmony is the one thing most required for success and personal rivalries and jealousies should give way to promote it. The only vexation about the matter is just how to accomplish it.

JOHN SHERMAN is to throw his hundred delegates to GRANT under the promise that he shall run the Treasury during the empire, and DON CAMERON will return to the War Department and demand a larger standing army, provided GRANT is elected, about which the CAMERON and SHERMAN family don't appear to have any doubt.

THE Democrats in Congress propose to give Democratic soldiers a chance, as Directors of the various Soldiers' Homes in the country. They have nominated Generals FRANKLIN of Connecticut, PALMER of Illinois, ROBERTS of Maine, MCMAHON of New York, FULTON of Wisconsin, and JOEL PARKER, Jersey's War Governor. The election is made by resolution of Congress.

MR. HAYES, it appears, took the bit in his mouth, and set aside all the jarring factions by appointing Mr. W. J. P. WHITE Census Supervisor of Philadelphia. Mr. WHITE is a fair man, and that is all any fair person asks. He is a rare specimen of the old line Whig genus, and was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia by President TAYLOR in 1849. The WALLACE-CAMERON coalition has not yet decided whether Mr. WHITE shall be confirmed.

A DELEGATE to the Venango County Convention, states in most emphatic terms that the resolution commenting on WALLACE was passed and not tabled. He is mistaken, but fell into error shared by others, who thought by voting in the affirmative to lay upon the table they were voting for the resolution. As seven would have changed the result, it must be considered a healthy minority as it was.

IF JOEL PARKER cannot be Governor of New Jersey for a Third Term, or the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, he at least is very comfortably provided for as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State at a salary of $9,500 a year. The new Judge is a genial, large-hearted man, who can't help being popular, although his appointment and confirmation were opposed on partizan grounds by the Republican Senators.

SATURDAY, the 10th of April, was a reminder of the 10th of April, 1845, more nearly than any we recollect since that time; a high wind prevailing before the fire and increasing to a gale during the conflagration. The fire department at that time was inefficient and soon rendered useless by the bursting of the hose, but we have no certainty that it would not occur now, nor that the elephant engines at the water works would be in order to afford a sufficient supply.

WHEN the demand for iron set in last summer, the price went up with a bound and iron men lost their heads, which would not matter much if it had not disturbed values in other industries, increasing the cost of raw material, which obliged an increase of wages and produced a ficticious and feverish condition in trade. Now we hear of a suspension of orders—reduction of wages and a general hauling in, which will be reflected upon other pursuits and to some extent produce a jar in the machinery.

THE seven Congressional districts west of the Alleghenies have all elected their delegates to the coming State Convention, with the gratifying result of a majority of TILDEN's supporters in each district delegation. This secures fourteen TILDEN delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, all there is to elect in this part of the State. If the centre and east do as well, and the probabilities are that way, the Pennsylvania delegation will be almost a unit in TILDEN's support, and will not need the compulsory process of the unit rule.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of Mr. Groesbeck of Cincinnati, appears in the *Gazette* of that city, which gives a favorable account of his mental and physical proportions. He is wealthy, having a barrel of his own; his liberality is known to but few, and in deeds of charity he does not permit his left hand to know what his right does. In that respect he would not make a good Presidential candidate.—POST.

The POST can't draw a better picture of Tilden, if it works all summer.—*Chronicle*.

The New York *Sun* of Saturday printed in its news columns this item:

> MR. TILDEN'S SECOND CONTRIBUTION.—Samuel J. Tilden sent his check for $5,000 to Eugene Kelly & Co. yesterday, with the request that it be forwarded to the account of the Duchess of Marlborough Irish Relief Fund. This is Mr. Tilden's second contribution. The first was also $5,000.

THE Philadelphia *Record* "announces with great positiveness that HORATIO SEYMOUR will contest with SAMUEL J. TILDEN for the votes of the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati." To what pitiful proportions does this statement reduce Gov. SEYMOUR's emphatic declarations he is not a candidate. Of course it is not true, but it makes him a petitioner, hat in hand, for ward delegates. The insane hatred of TILDEN by the great advocate of KEMBLE's pardon, compels the humiliation of SEYMOUR, one of the most honored and revered names of current American history.

FOREIGN importations continue to greatly exceed in value the weekly exports. The difference was the other way during the early part of the present fiscal year, and even with a balance of trade against us, amounting now to from four to five million dollars a week, it will take four or five months of such heavy importations to cancel the gains of last summer and fall. The fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, is quite likely to show something in our favor in spite of the extravagant way in which we are now buying from Europe. The total imports for March were $12,200,000 against $8,600,000 in March of last year.

THE *Gazette* says that if it could believe what the most influential Republican papers of the West—naming them—says of SHERMAN, BLAINE and GRANT, "neither of the great leaders of the Republican party is worthy of a place in the popular esteem." Possibly there is wisdom and truth in this multitude of counsellors. The *Gazette*, which is a sort of conduit through which some of our local Democrats air their libels of TILDEN, unnwittingly describes this class in these terms:

> The fools who cannot favor the nomination of one candidate without detracting from the justly earned reputation of the others, need to be taught to hold their tongues.

Profits of Cotton Culture.

A South Carolina correspondent of the New York *Bulletin*, a planter himself, has been inquiring amongst his neighbors in regard to their acreage in cotton for this year as compared with 1879. He says that he finds that they are planting nearly 50 per cent. more in 1880 than was grown last year; and adds that "from the best information obtainable I am disposed to place the increase in South Carolina at not less than 35 per cent. over that of 1879; and the increase is more likely to exceed this percentage than fall below it." The same causes which operate in South Carolina are at work all over the South to foster the increase in the surface planted in cotton, and this increase is in addition to the taking up of new lands and the natural extention of cultivation in the Southwest. Thus it is fair to infer that the cotton crop for 1880 will be very large. The secret of this renewed stimulous to the growth of the great staple is that cotton cultivation is more profitable than ever, even at present prices. It is the only cash product of the country, and practically all the crop made is sold. It costs to raise, gin, bale and deliver the crop at the railroad about $11 per acre, and the average yield of the South is 191 pounds per acre; that is to say, the cost of raising cotton is 5¾ cents, per pound. The planters have received an average of about 11¼ cents per pound for delivered at the railroads, thus making a profit of about 5½ cents per pound on at least five million bales of 450 pounds each —2,250,000,000 pounds—for $124,000,000 clear profit. This is a very good business, and it suffices to explain the constant and rapid recuperation of the South under its influence and operations. Yet the exhibit seems rather rosy.

THE Democratic Union's efforts to unite the regular Democratic and Tammany organizations in New York city, by persuading them to send a united delegation to the Democratic State Convention, have failed. The Executive Committee of the regular Democracy decided that, as the call for the State Convention invites the participation of those Democrats only who will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, whoever they may be, union is impossible with the Tammany party, who have declared that they will not support Samuel J. Tilden if he is the nominee for President. Ex-Congressman Hewitt, in communicating this decision to the Democratic Union, says:

> Thomas Jefferson, in his inaugural address, expresses his conviction that "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority was the vital principle of republics, from which there was no appeal but force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Of various reports about the withdrawal of Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate the Boston *Post* says:

> "There is but one contingency that will allow Mr. Tilden to voluntarily retire in advance of the convention, and that is physical infirmity. He occupies a position never before held by any living man. He was once elected, but wrongfully deprived of the fruits of the victory. To divert public odium from the frauds and crimes by virtue of which Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, Mr. Tilden was charged with sundry improprieties connected with the election and its results, over which his political enemies have been harping ever since. He was the victim of the great national crime. The public mind may as well settle down first as last that until Mr. Tilden shall signify for himself, and in his own way, a determination not to be a candidate he is to be regarded as in the field."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Gov. Seymour is not a candidate. He will not permit his name to be used in the State Convention or in the National Convention. Those who are advocating him are not really deceived in regard to his position any more than they were a year ago when they talked of him for Governor. They think that by urging the nomination of Seymour they can divide the Democracy of the State and weaken Tilden. If they could succeed in their scheme, the nomination for the Presidency would go to the West, and the candidate for Vice-President would be selected from New York. They have several men in reserve for that position, as you will see before the campaign progresses much further.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is now taking a poll of Illinois on the Presidential question. It has reports from 859 townships, and the Republican candidates stand thus:

Blaine	530	Grant	394
Washburne	38	Sherman	9

The Democratic preferences are:

Tilden	279	Hendricks	144
Bayard	29	Palmer	46
Seymour	92	Morrison	79
Thurman	12		

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SULLIVAN county has elected T. E. Ackley as a delegate to the State Convention.

COLONEL HENRY L. CAKE, of Schuylkill County who was a strong Greenbacker less than a year ago, has come into the Republican camp, and will be a candidate before the next Republican Congressional Convention in that county.

THE Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Thirty-first district met at Mifflin on Tuesday, Samuel Belford, Esq., presiding, Wm. McConnell was elected Senatorial delegate and instructed to support General Winfield Scott Hancock for President.

THE Lancaster *New Era* announces that the friends of Congressman A. Herr Smith will urge his renomination this fall. It understands that practically he will have no opposition, the movement in behalf of another candidate having been abandoned.

THE State Treasurer-elect, Hon. Samuel Butler, will enter upon his duties on the 1st of May and has selected the following subordinate officers: Cashier, W. Levisse, Pittsburgh; clerks, Representative H. C. Greenwalt of Franklin county, G. H. Beidleman of Wyoming and Thomas A. Reiley of Cumberland; messenger, John A. Stott of Coatesville, and watchman, Oliver Reynolds of West Chester.

THE Democratic county Committee of Bradford county met in Convention on Wednesday at Towande. Robert A Packer was elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention and Hon. Joseph Powell, John Parsons and John Baldwin representative delegates. The Convention passed strong resolutions in favor of Edward Herrick, of Bradford, present chief clerk in General Schell's office for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General.

LANCASTER is now the most prolific field for bolters. There was a sort of a hurrican bolt against Mr. Boring, the machine candidate for Mayor at the Feburuary election, and Boring paid the debt on Monday by bolting against the bolters and electing Democrats and irregulars to the city offices. Pretty much the whole Republican party of the country has bolted from the Grant machine that filched the delegates to Chicago, and they will make a merry score about the 22d of May.

THOSE census supervisors will be the death of somebody yet, as the colored convert said of the mid-winter baptism, and now the Lancaster *New Era* comes along with its little paragraph: "Thanks to Senators Cameron and Wallace, Lancaster county, which President Hayes said 'ought to be a State,' is now a suberb of Delaware county, which Congressman Ward and State Senator Cooper take the precaution to carry in their pockets to prevent being lost."

THE Democratic Convention of Venango county, which met at Franklin on Tuesday made county nominations as well as elected delegates to the State Convention. W. A. Horton of Franklin, was nominated for Sheriff. James D. Hancock of Franklin, was nominated for Congress by a unanimous vote, and by a resolution subsequently passed was authorized to appoint his own confrees. Thomas McKee of Clintonville, J. L. Dewoody of Franklin, and Charles McKinley of Oil City, were nominated for Assembly, without opposition.

WERE man to conform *more* to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

WHEN Prince Bismarck goes to Varzin for rest he will not open any letter unless it bears the vise of Vice-Chancellor Stolberg. Even the Prince Imperial had to secure that functionary's mark when he wished to enter into correspondence with the Chancellor.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

YUM-YUM POETICS.

He kisses me! Ah, now, at last,
He says good night as it should be,
His great warm eyes bent yearningly
Above my face—his arms locked fast
About me, and mine own eyes dim
With happy tears of love for him.

He kisses me! Cast night beneath
A swarm of stars, he said I stood
His one fair form of womanhood.
And springing, shut me in the sheath
Of a caress that almost hid
Me from the good his kisses did.

He kisses me! He kisses me!
This is the sweetest song I know,
And so I sing it very low
And faint, and oh, so tenderly
That, though they listen, none but he
May hear it as he kisses me.

SENATOR-ELECT MAHONE of Virginia weighs only ninety pounds.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL will lecture at Washington next Sunday night on the subject: "What must I do to be saved?"

NO journal, says the Syracuse Sunday *Times*, really devoted to temperance can live with white paper 11 cents a pound and whiskey $1 per gallon.

MR. A. S. ABELL, the owner of the Baltimore *Sun*, has contracted for a tract of about ten thousand acres of land in Florida, a small part of which is planted with orange trees.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: "Just as sure as General Grant is nominated at Chicago, so certainy will an Independent Republican candidate be put into the field."

ONE thousand tons of Scotch champion potato-seed have been ordered by the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Famine Fund. The amount is equal to 13,000 sacks full.

THE Delaware peach crop last year was 4,000,000 baskets, and the Wilmington *Every Evening* says there is reason to believe that this year it will reach 7,000,000 baskets.

A RECENT discovery of oil when prospecting for salt in Elmira, N. Y., has led to the formation of a company to sink a well, which, according to a contract, is to be at least 2,000.

JOSEPH K. EMMETT, the actor, has made up his mind to reside permanently at Albany and he will build an elegant house on the Van Rensclaer boulevard, overlooking the river.

A CURIOUS and unprecedented fact in connection with gambling is reported to have just taken place at Monte Carlo. At one of the Trente et Quarante tables the red came out nineteen times in succession. The bank was broken twice, and recourse had to be had to the funds of the administration.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says: "It is conceded that Mr. Fernando Wood's bill to place wood pulp on the free list will receive a two-thirds vote if offered on the first Monday in May, which is the earliest date under the new rules when such bills can be put on their passage through suspension of the rules."

GOVERNOR COLQUITT of Georgia recently asked a gas company to reduce an excessive bill for gas for the Georgia State House. The gas company refused, and the Governor has ordered the gas to be shut off, and directed the purchase of eight lamps for the use of the offices of the government.

HON. WILLIAM G. WHITELEY, Democrat, census supervisor for the State of Delaware, has announced his list of enumerators. He has, it is said, made excellent selections, and he made as equal a distribution between the two parties as possible, giving the Democrats 29 enumerators and the Republicans 28.

MR. MCCULLOCH, of Australia, takes no thought of expense about his cattle. Lately he gave $35,000 for the cow "Duchess of Lancaster," and $22,500 for "Berkeley, Duke of Oxford," buying them to replace two valuable Oxford cattle which the sanitary authorities of Melbourne killed by giving them poisionous water in quarantine.

UNION COLLEGE, which under the Presidency of Dr. Potter is placing itself alongside of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, has just received from the sons of the late Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, a memorial gift of $10,000, as an expression of the friendship of the family toward President Potter, who was formerly a professor in the university founded and munificently endowsd by Mr. Packer.

CERTAIN California capitalists have succeeded in evading the operation of the anti-Chinese law. The Oakland jute grain sack factory, when told that all coporations must discharge Chinese hands, complied with the law and gave up its corporate charter, but started the factory a week afterward as a private company, with 750 Chinamen—the old hands.

CANON FARRAR, who, besides his canonry at Westminster Abbey, worth $5,000 a year, is also rector of St. Margaret's, is in the very prime of life—forty-five—and in robust health. His sermons are full of fascinating imagery, and his delivery earnest and rapid; but he goes through his forty minutes' discourse without a gesture of the hand, though with considerable nodding and swaying of head and body.

UNUSUAL interest in the next gubernational canvass in Georgia is taken by the Senators and Representatives from that State, and the independent movement threatens renewed strength. Governor Colquitt is a candidate for re-election. All of the delegation from the State except Senator Gordon are opposed to him. It is said if Governor Colquitt is not renominated by the party he will run as an indf pendent candidate.

THE Albany *Journal* says: "The politicians fancy 'everything is lovely' so long as the 'machine' grinds out the prescribed grist of delegates and nominations. They forget that continual droppings wear away the stone, and that there is a limit to forbearance. In this State to-day there are more than Republicans enough 'disgusted with the machine performances of corrupt political rings' to offset the Kelly bolt from the regular Democracy."

REV. S. T. ALDRICH, of Hornellsville, New York, has sued the Sheriff of Steuben county for fees due him for preaching the funeral sermon of the Sheriff's father. Aldrich charges $12 for such services, and he says in a business-like way: "I have freely served without compensation, both in Hornellsville and elsewhere; but for those who are able to pay, I see no reason, either on the ground of good taste or common honesty, why they should meanly refuse to render an honest equivalent *for what they have gladly enjoyed.*" "Gladly enjoyed" a funeral sermon is good.

My HEROES.

In grand and stately phalanx
My glorious heroes stand;
They wear no glittering helmet,
They wield no flashing brand;
No shield nor coat of armor
Have they to make them brave;
Their chosen, only weapon
A barn-yard inmate gave.

When common men have perished,
No earthly trace we find;
The souls of these my heroes
Rose and remained behind.
To lowly dust and ashes
Though mortal flesh hath gone,
No grave can ever hide them—
Their very lives live on.

Each chose a noble mistress
And low before her throne
Vowed service and devotion
To her and her alone.
These bowed them down to Letters,
Those chose the Poet's part;
Each took his vows upon him
With stout and eager heart.

Ah! he that chose Religion
Wore oft a martyr's crown,
And he who bowed to Science
In blood hath laid him down.
But ours the shining fabric
Their patient toil hath wrought;
We have it for our birthright,
The heritage of Thought.

What hath the sword accomplished,
Or lance by warrior hurled?—
The weapon of my heroes
Hath changed the whole wide world,
By faith they learned to labor
Through dust and toil and tears,
And now they live forever
Through all the tide of years.

And I—I live among them;
I have on yonder shelves
The spirits of my heroes,
Their very souls and selves.
Sometimes a dainty fairy
Within my study looks;
To her that stately phalanx
Are only "Papa's books."

FOUND BY DREAMS.

John Callahan was a well-to-do farmer, residing in the County Cork. He was a sober, steady man, and had never been known to be behindhand in paying his rent. Though his farm was not very large, still, by good management, he was able to support his family comfortably out of it. There came one summer, however, that the weather was so bad that nearly all poor John's crops failed, so that when rent-day came he had no money to meet it. There was only one thing to be done under the circumstances—he must sell some of his stock. He regretted much being obliged to do this; but he had no other alternative, if he wished to retain his farm, for the agent was a very hard man, and would soon turn him out if he did not pay punctually. So the next fair-day John took two of his best cows and some fat pigs to sell at the fair. He spent all day there trying to get a good price for them, and at last he succeeded in doing so. He was very tired on his return, and looked so ill that his wife remarked it to him. Assuring her that it was nothing but overfatigue, and that he would be all right in the morning, he told her he had sold the cattle very well, having got fifty pounds for them, which was enough for the half year's rent, and something over. He went to bed immediately after his supper, and soon fell asleep. Next morning, however, his wife wondered he did not answer her when she spoke to him. At first she thought he was in a faint, and sent at once for a doctor, who pronounced him dead. It was supposed that the anxious state of his mind, and the overfatigue he had gone through, had hastened his death, his heart having been affected for some time past.

Poor Mrs. Callaghan got such a shock by this sad occurrence that at first she did not think of looking for the money her husband said he had got at the fair; but as the rent was due, and accounts came in for the funeral, she went to the place where her husband usually kept his money. Her search was fruitless; no money was there. She looked in the pockets of the clothes he had worn, and in every press and drawer in his room. It was all in vain. The fifty pounds could not be found anywhere. Could he have lost it on the way home? Or had he been robbed? Perhaps so. He certainly said he had got the money; but she had not seen him with it. It may have been only promised to him by the parties he sold to; but that was not likely. The poor woman was in a sad way, and spent all her time in searching for the missing money, and could think of nothing else. In a few days the agent was to call for the rent; and if she could not pay, she and her helpless little ones would have to leave their dearly beloved home, and either beg or starve. Such was the state of things when, the very night before the expected agent's visit, Mrs. Callaghan dreamed that her husband came to her, and told her that she would find the fifty pounds pinned to the paper behind the looking-glass over the chimney-piece in the bedroom. He put it there for safety, he said, fearing the house might be robbed, as it was known he brought the money home with him, and he thought it would be safest there. The moment Mrs. Callaghan woke she went over to the place mentioned by her husband in her dream, and found the banknotes in the exact position he had described.

A young lady had a present of a very valuable watch. One day, however, it suddenly stopped, and not wishing to meddle with it herself, she took it to a watch-maker to have it repaired. In a few days she called for it, but it was not done; so she said she would come again in a day or two. That night she dreamed that the watch-maker's shop would be burned next evening; so, early next morning she asked her sister to call for her watch, and not to leave the shop without getting it. Her sister said she was sure it would not be ready. "No matter," she said: "get it for me as it is, done or not. Don't come back without it, for the shop will be burned this evening; I saw it all in a dream last night."

Immediately after breakfast her sister went for the watch, but was told that it was not yet mended.

"How long will it take to do it?" she asked.

"About an hour," the man answered.

"Very well, then," she said, "I will wait for it."

So she sat down, and waited patiently until it was repaired, for her sister was in a most excited state of mind about it, and would have been greatly annoyed had she returned without it.

That evening at seven o'clock the house took fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything; and had the watch been left there, it would have been destroyed.

A friend who lived in the country had for some time past been missing things. That there was a thief in the house could not be doubted, but who it was was impossible to find out. Bread, meat, butter, bottles of wine, ale, etc., all disappeared in the most unaccountable manner, and always in the night. That none of the servants left the house at night was ascertained fact, and it was equally certain that no one entered from without. How, then, were the articles conveyed away? And by whom? These were questions which puzzled Mrs. M——, and caused her a good deal of anxiety. At last she dreamed one night that she was standing by the garden, and looking toward the house, she saw in the moonlight a man's figure glide up the avenue, and stand under the window of one of the servants' rooms. Presently the window was softly opened, and a basket well filled with provisions was let down by a rope. The person below untied the basket, and quickly disappeared amongst the surrounding trees. The rope was then drawn up again, and the window very gently closed. On awaking next morning, Mrs. M—— told her husband of her strange dream. It made such an impression on her that at length she persuaded her husband to watch in the garden that night. So, accordingly, he and one of his sons stationed themselves in a little summer-house in the garden, which commanded a view of the window in question. I may as well mention that neither of them had the least faith in any kind of dreams or visions. What, then, was their astonishment when they beheld the very figure described by Mrs. M——glide softly up the avenue, and stand under the window, which was opened and the basket let down, all exactly as she had told them! Before however, the man had time to make off, they rushed out and seized him. He was brought into the house, and the police sent for. They immediately recognized him as a very bad character— returned convict. The wretched woman who was his partner in guilt was his mother. They were both tried at the next assizes, and punished as they deserved.

THE WEALTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

[From The Echo.]

Of the two Royal Duchies, belonging to mother and son, the Prince's is the more valuable. In the first year of the present reign Parliament adjusted the property and income of the Crown; and, while the greater portion of the Crown lands was given up in consideration of an annual stipend, the Duchy of Lancaster was reserved, to furnish a sort of pin money for the Queen's private purse. The act in question provided that an account should be annually presented to Parliament of the income and expenditures of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall. This was done when, as yet, there was no Duke of Cornwall, and the profits of the estate were accruing to the interest of a young gentleman hoped for. A short time since we alluded to the same points in the Lancaster balance-sheet which showed a payment of $205,000 to Her Majesty's privy purse last year, out of a gross income of $380,000. The Prince of Wales received for the same period $326,290 out of a total of $483,905.

The principal item among the receipts is $319,485 from the rents and profits of the Stannaries Courts. The next item in importance arises from a similar source to the Royal right of taking wine from every wine laden ship that put into a Lancashire port; that was commuted for an annual payment from the Consolidated Fund. The Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, had the right to certain duties on the stamping or coinage of tin, on "post groats and white rents;" these were commuted by the act already quoted for an annual payment from the Consolidated Fund of $81,080. The capital account shows investments in government stock amounting to $90,000, the result of the Prince Consort's care during his son's minority, besides about $150,000 cash in hand on December 31, 1878. The Prince spends about $5,000 a year upon the entertainment of the Duchy tenants on the rent days and the payment of their traveling expenses.

How a Town Got a Queer Name.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

What's in a name? A good deal, we are told, and how came Tombstone, Arizona, to have such a name? It was not borrowed or stolen from any other place on the globe, nor ever suggested by novel or gazetteer. The story goes, and it is true, that two young men, brothers, when about to start from Tuscon on a prospecting tour into the Dragoon mountains, Sonora, or somewhere else, were advised to give up the undertaking, for if they persisted, they would find neither mine nor fortunes, but their "tombstones" instead. The boys bravely bade good-bye to their friends though emphatically warned that they would never come back alive. The prospectors went off, and following "that blind trail," already referred to, came to this plain and made their camp. On looking about they saw a ledge of ore cropping out several feet, all marked and rich with the precious metals. "We have found our tombstones," they exclaimed, and no other name would do to designate the camp. The town has adopted that name, which, if not poetic or classical, is certainly original. A valuable tombstone, too, it must be confessed, for these Schleffelin brothers last week sold their half-interest in the mine and mill for $1,000,000 to parties in Boston and Philadelphia. Now that so many mines are located in this Tombstone district, this first discovery is known at present as "The Tough Nut."

A Wonderful Dinner.

A magnificent dinner was that which was given on February 16, 1476, in Naples, by Benedetto Salutati of Florence, to the sons of the Neapolitan King Ferante. As a preliminary course there were little gilded cakes of pine kernels, and small majolica bowls with some kind of a fancy preparation of milk. Then came eight silver platters with gelatine of capon's breast, ornamented with heraldic devices, the dish for the most distinguished guest, the Duke of Calabria, having a fountain in the middle showering a spray of orange water. The first part of the meal consisted of twelve courses of meats, including venison, veal, ham, pheasants, partridges, capons, chickens and blanc-mange; at the close a great silver dish was placed before the Duke, and, when the cover was raised, a flock of birds flew up. On two enormous platters stood two peacocks, apparently alive, and with tails spread; in their beaks they held burning perfumed essence, and on their breasts were silken ribbons, with the duke's arms. The second division consisted of nine courses of various sweet dishes, tarts, marzipan and light ornamental cakes, with hippokras, a kind of spiced wine. There were fifteen kinds of wine, mostly native Italian and Sicilian. At the close of the meal the guests washed their hands in perfumed water, and after the cloth, a mound of green twigs with costly essences was placed on the table, the perfume of which filled the room. During and after the meal there was music and a pantomime. After an hour's pause there was a dessert of confectionery, served in dishes of silver, with ornamented covers of sugar and wax.

The New York Electors.

[Albany Letter.]

A quiet observer of events, who keeps a close watch over the Legislature, offered this suggestive remark: "While the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions are quarelling they have both lost sight of the most important question of the year: Will they be permitted to vote? and will the voice of the majority determine the position of the State in the Electoral College? If they would open their eyes and ears they would know that the Republican leaders are firmly and fully resolved in the event of Grant's nomination, either to cast the whole electoral vote of the State through the Legislature or to neutralize it by a law which shall give each Congressional district power to choose one elector. One or the other of these plans will be adopted, and in the face of either of them it will not make much difference who is the Democratic candidate for President. The Republicans are certain to control a majority of the Congressional districts, and if they need the whole electoral vote they will take it."

ROBIN REDBREAST.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And cruel in sport as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough on the apple-tree.

"Nay," said the grandmother, "have you not heard,
My poor bad boy! of the fiery pit
And how drop by drop this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?"

He brings cool dew in his little bill
And lets it fall on the souls of sin—
You can see the mark on his red-breast still,
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast-burned bird
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of our Lord
Is he who pities the lost like him.

"Amen," I said to the beautiful myth,
Sing bird of God in my heart as well,
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

Prayers of love like raindrops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of our Lord are all
Who suffer like him in the good they do.
—*John G. Whittier.*

LOGAN ON HIS FEET.

Measure of the Assistant Counsel Against Fitz John Porter.

[New York Tribune Several Years Ago, Before Jay Gould's Time.]

Pranced there in upon the arena of the great debate, like a trick mule in a circus, or a spavined nightmare upon the track of a beautiful dream—Logan, of Illinois. There was a vision of mustaches, eyebrows and hair piled on each other in arches; a large brandishing of arms, a pose and a stridulous war-whoop; and much as though a picture of the Deerfield massacre had stepped out from the pages of our early history, Logan took the American Senate by its large capacious ear. And then he went for his mother tongue. He smote it right and left, hip and thigh, and showed no mercy. Swinging the great broad-axe of his logic high in the air, he turned it ere it fell, and with the hammer side struck the language of 60,000,000 of people fair in the face; and smashed it beyond recognition. Under his stroke the floor of the American senate was spattered with the remnants of a once proud vocabulary, and messengers, doorkeepers and pages were covered with the spray. In the fearful two hours which followed the first roar of his oration, all the parts of speech were routed and put to flight. There were orphaned adjectives and widowed nouns, bachelor verbs driven to polygamy and polygamous verbs left lonely, conjunctions dissevered, prepositions scatered, adverbs disheveled and distorted and syntax flung into wild disorder. It was a great day for Logan.

He set his teeth into the language as the untamed tiger of the jungle takes between his mouth and paw the wearing apparel of the wayfarer, and the rippling of it was heard through all the forest depths. It reverberated to the other end of the Capitol, and sluggish Representatives lifted up their ears and listened to the roar with terrified awe. Some started for the scene; but upon being told the cause of the disturbance in the brief communication, "Logan's up," turned back with full assurance that they could hear from that end of the Capitol all that was worth hearing. So through two hours Logan swung his beautiful arms over the heads of the Senate like the booms of a Government derrick, while his chin churned the language like a pile-driver in a heavy sea, and the baffled reporters made wild plunges with their pencils to gather up his regurgitations for the printer. And he talked well. He began by saying that he considered it his duty to stand by the ship, a figure of speech which made Howe of Wisconsin, prick up his ears, for that gentleman had invented it on the previous day and claimed it as his own; Logan also proposed to stand by the ship. His strong point is standing by the ship. He did in December, 1859, when he said on the floor of the House of Representatives, "I came here as a Democrat, and I expect to support a Democrat. I may have differed with gentlemen upon this side of the House in reference to issues that are past, but God knows that I have differed from the other side from my childhood, and with that side I will never affiliate so long a I have breath in my body." This with a change of the name of the party, is in effect what he said on Wednesday. And he spoke very loud both times, and he means what he says, every word of it. He did in 1859. He is a very earnest statesman.

Logan argued that there was a Government in Louisiana. And when we say argued, we mean that he talked about it, and said there was a Government, and asked anybody to deny it, and read from a Shreveport paper. As to the military interference, "President Grant had nothing to do with it." If anybody was responsible, it was Kellogg. All that the Democrats wanted was to raise a clamor in the country, and he believed "that this raid made in the Senate, in the New York press and by the New York meeting showed that there was some kind of understanding that this revolution was to be made in Louisiana for the purpose of overturning the Legislature of the State." Logan is one of the most consistent men in the world. He discovered just such a conspiracy on the part of the Republicans in January, 1860, and announced it on the floor of the House. His remedy then was the enactment of a law which should open the doors of the penitentiary to the Abolitionists. He also approved the use of the military to control a State Legislature because it was done in 1856, by order of Franklin Pierce, at Topeka, Kansas. Nothing could be more consistent than this. He approved of Pierce's Administration, and he approves Grant's. He supported Pierce in dispersing a Free State Legislature in Kansas in 1856, and he supports Grant in dispersing a Conservative Legislature in Louisiana in 1874.

Ah! Logan is a great man; a statesman. When he throws his intellect into a question, whether it be of finance or self-government, or of sticking to the ship, something has got to come. And you may always know where to find him—to wit: Where he has always been; drawing pay from the Government in some capacity. He lacks only fifteen or twenty things of being an orator. He has lungs.

Eccentric Senator M'Crary.

[Washington Cor. of the Cleveland Herald.]

By the way, speaking of ex-Senator McCrary—whom everybody loved despite his oddities—all the world is aware of his penuriousness; but it is not generally known how infinitely charitable he was, and how much good he really did. His own expenses in this most expensive city amounted to next to nothing, for he screwed his living down to the lowest notch, and many amusing anecdotes are told regarding his extreme habits of economy. The world is so much more ready, you know, to repeat a man's faults than his virtues, and then this good old man had a scriptural habit of not informing his left hand as to what his right hand had been about. While fulfilling his Senatoral duties he generally resided away over in Georgetown, because it was very much cheaper, though exceedingly inconveniant. For the same reason he always wore clothes of the quaintest cut, and hats of half a centuary ago, though possessed of an ample fortune. One bitter cold day in mid-winter, a messenger was sent to McCrary's apartments on business, and found the Senator with his great coat on and his hands thrust into his pockets, trying to worry along without incurring the extra expense of fire. Thoroughly chilled by the long and tedious ride (some three miles from the Capitol) the boy sat shivering while waiting for an answer, observing which the dear soul compassionately said. "You look cold my lad; here, let me give you something to warm you;" and, crossing the room, he reached to the top of the wardrobe, took down a glass jar, from which he handed the messenger—a glass of Kentucky "moonshine?" Bless you! no—but a cucumber pickle, well seasoned with cayenne pepper!

In contrast to this picture I never shall forget how the grand old man looked one Autumn day in the Indian Territory, as I saw him standing under the trees in the camp of the captive Nez Perces. Imagine the tepees of the wretched remnant of this once proud tribe set upon a barren knoll sloping down to the dry bed of a river. Here was neither fishing nor hunting, nor chance for tilling in this inhospitable section of the Territory, while another encampment hard by, quieter, but not more sad, that of the dead, with its rapidly increasing clusters of graves, threatened to speadily absorb them all. Words fail to express how miserably poor they looked in scanty and ragged blankets, hunger written in their guant faces, and a homesick longing in their eyes most pitiable to behold. Some thoughtless soul of the visiting party requested a war-dance, in lieu of which the captives appropriately gave as their funeral dirge.

Forty of the women and warriors ranged themselves on either side of the forest path, with Chief Joseph at the head and the medicine man at the foot, while many of the ailing crawled out and crouched upon the ground behind them. Then Soote-wen-en-my, prophetess of the tribe—a tall, stately squaw, wife of the third chief—strode slowly to the front. In her hand, she carried a sort of drum-symbol of (a sheep-skin stretched over a circular frame fastened together by withes), upon which she beat, first a light, measured tap, then louder and louder, while her great black eyes were fixed with intensity on the centre of the instrument. then in a low monotone she began the chant, in which the whole chorus joined—the wildest, most unearthly, and withal the most plaintive music that ever fell on mortal ears; now rising, now falling; now faint and low, then grand and full like the swelling of the breeze from a whispering zephyr to the wildest hurricane, while a monotonous wail like "walla-walla-walla." ran rythmatically through it all, accompanied by upraised hands and reverent eyes, the busy strain signifying "amen" and "farewell," at which point in the regular burial ceremony they shake hands three times with the corpse. Picture it. The stillness of the forest, the leafy arches of the grand old trees forming an appropriate temple; the captive worshippers in their squalid misery; the look of dumb endurance on their faces, and the unutterable longing in their eyes! Glancing at Senator McCrary just then, I saw him as well as I could through eyes that were more than "dim," standing a little apart, completely overcome with sympathy, with tears just streaming down his cheeks and mingling with the little rivulets of tobacco juice with which his chin is always garnished.

ANOTHER ONE EXPLODED.

Gov. Tilden Disclaims Any Interest in the Donnelly Case.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A reporter of the *Sun* called on Mr. Tilden and inquired whether Mr. Springer was correct in his belief that Mr. Finley had no authority to represent Tilden in respect to the Donnelly election case or to make any communication in behalf of Mr. Tilden respecting it to Mr. Springer. Mr. Tilden said: "Mr. Springer, was perfectly right. Mr. Finley had no pretence of authority to represent Mr. Tilden in that matter or in anything else. Mr. Tilden has in no way whatever, directly or indirectly, interfered with any election case before the Committee. He has never expressed any wish to any human being concerning the Donnelly election case. He is not and has not been in communication with Mr. Finley or Mr. Springer. The latter knew perfectly well that if Mr. Tilden had any communication to make to him on any other subject he would have done so directly, as he had plenty of opportunities to do. Mr. Tilden has several times recently had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Springer, but on no occasion did Mr. Tilden say a word about any election case pending before the House of Representatives."

ANOTHER ONE WRONG.

Serious Charges Made Against a Ft. Wayne Minister.

FORT WAYNE, April 8.—Fort Wayne is at last reveling, in the luxury of a clerical scandal, which promises to dismember a congregation in this city, disrupt one or two heretofore happy families, and, to use a slang phrase, play the deuce generally. The Third street Methodist Episcopal Church is the one affected. Last Sabbath was the time chosen to throw the bombshell into the ranks of its congregation. The pastor, Rev. J. M. Woolpert, was absent from the city. At the evening services one of the brethern, one William Jackson, mounted the pulpit and said that he had some matters of importance to communicate to the church. Jackson is an exhorter and class-leader, and is said to have applied for a license to preach, which was denied. Jackson proceeded to unfold a roll of manuscript, and read his charges. He asserted that the pastor had been guilty of criminal intimacy with several of the sisters, calling them by name; he also charged the Trustees with misappropriating the funds of the Church, especially naming Robert Shaffer, one of the Trustees. This action by Jackson caused intense excitement, and he was frequently interrupted, but he kept on reading until he finished his manuscript.

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.
M&WF.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON has gone to the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, for a week's rest. She had played one hundred and three nights consecutively. She says that the season with her is by no means ended. After a week in this city she will go to New York for a month at Booth's Theatre, and thence to San Francisco. She will sail for England next August.

THE LARK'S FOSTER MOTHER.

A partridge, roaming o'er the field,
Espied a nest but half concealed
By grasses overgrown,
And from within the moss-rimmed cup
A pretty speckled egg looked up,
Looked lolorn, alone.

The timid creature, fearing ill
Might harm the egg, already chill,
By generous impulse stirred,
Slipped quietly upon the nest,
And folded close against her breast
The cradle of a bird.

She watched and fed the nestling small,
And blithely answered to its call,
As if it were her own;
From many of her ways beguiled
Because of this peculiar child
Upon her bounty thrown.

When she believed 'twould tip-toe out,
And roam the harvest fields about,
Or join the partridge throng,
Behold, it poised its wings and flew
Up towards the heavens so bright and blue
In extacy of song.

The foster-mother looked and heard
The carrol of enfranchised bird;
And felt a blissful thrill,
That she, so humble and so plain,
Had helped another one to gain
The niche 'twas meant to fill.

And often may the lowly heart
Performing well a noble part
To one amid life's throng,
Awaken with a glad surprise,
When, like a lark, the birdling flies,
And floods the world with song.
—*Baldwin's Monthly.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

POTATO PLANTING.—The time is close at hand when the ground should be prepared for early potatoes; farmers are generally most successful with this crop upon sod land. After the sod has been turned over, manure may be spread broadcast, harrowed in, then furrow out three feet and a half apart; and if your potatoes have not been started in a hot-bed, and the sprouts are not showing themselves much, place them in a box behind the kitchen stove for a few days, but don't wait for the sprouts to grow to any extent, and be careful not to break them off. If the potatoes are of good size, cut them so as not to have more than two eyes in one cutting, but the largest potatoes will be obtained from one. Plant them in drills about one foot apart, using a little commercial fertilizer as it is not only good for giving the plant a fair start, but also for driving away the worms which prey upon the potato when it nears maturity. Strong barn-yard manure, when placed in the hill, is a little apt to give a rank taste to the potato. Of the different varities few are better than the Early Rose. The Early Vermont is claimed to be about ten days earlier than the rose, but when upon the table it is a matter of doubt whether uny one can tell the difference. The Ohio ranks among the early varieties, and has been tested with the Early Rose and Vermont; and of those who have tried them all, if the question were put to the vote, the much-lauded Ohio would not have a greater number of friends than the other two varieties, but the price at which the several seeds are held over more common sorts will prevent them for a year or two from coming into general culture. The amateur farmer, who has money to spend, we recommend to try all new varieties of every kind of vegetable and fruit. The average cultivator, who farms for a living, can wait the decision of the amateurs, and in this manner he will find himself greatly indebted to the "gentleman farmer," of whom he sometimes speaks with contempt.—*Am. Cultivator.*

HOW TO RAISE BROOM-CORN.—The ground is prepared as for Indian corn, and the seed is put in after the planting of the latter has been done. When the seed is sown in drills, the plants stand about a foot apart, and when in hills, about two feet apart, the rows being three and a half feet or more apart. Three seeds to a hill are enough; if more, the plants when two inches high should be reduced to three. Cover the seed not quite as deeply as for Indian corn. Cultivate as with other corn. Harvest when the heads are in full bloom or a little earlier, the beginning of which is the breaking over of the brush in the stalk about 12 to 15 inches down. Cut off the heads just above the upper joints. As they are cut off, lay the heads in the vehicle all one way, and haul to a dry shed where shelves should be arranged about eighteen inches apart. Some place the heads in dry stacks, where they remain until the seed shall be separated by an ordinary threshing machine. The motion of the machine should be reversed and the bunches should be held to the cylinder, turning them back and forth until all the seed is removed. If the brush is to be shipped it must be pressed into bales. Sow about four quarts of seeds to the acre. This will produce from seven to ten hundred pounds of brush and about thirty bushels of seed. —*Examiner.*

PRACTICAL HINTS ON GROWING FRUIT.—If you want large crops of the finest strawberries, plow or spade the ground deep. Keep them well worked with cultivator or hoe, and mulch heavily with straw, hay, leaves, or pine "needles" through the winter and through fruiting season, over the entire surface.

If you want more than one crop of fruit from your strawberries, plow or spade up ground between the row immediately after last picking is made, cut off tops, and work among the plants in the row with a fork potato digger, and then scatter thickly among the vines hen manure, superphosphate, or well decomposed barn yard manure, or water them with night slops, or wash water, and keep them well cultivated or hoed until winter sets in. Remember, to yield well next year, the fruit must make its growth and form its "fruit germs" the season before.

To grow small fruit from seed lay the fruit out on thick soft paper and wash it gently and let it dry, and then rub it over, and sow seed in boxes half to two-thirds filled with rich earth and an inch of clear sand on top, and in this sow seed, and keep moistened with water.

To grow strawberries under grass, have plants set near the glass and air well on warm days.

Don't leave an old strawberry bed that is one mass of matted plants, to bear fruit, but as early in the spring as possible, spade under strips of plants 15 inches wide, and leave strips to fruit 9 to 12 inches wide. Work these out nicely with a fork potato digger, and scatter over the ground and among the plants well rotted compost. You will get double the crop of fruit off these rows than you would if left in a matted bed, and too, much finer fruit,

If you want to secure a good crop of raspberries or blackberries from a few plants in your garden in time of drouth, sink close to the root, fruit or oyster cans, with a very small hole in the bottom and fill with water occasionally. If the hole is small a can filled will last a day. The same can be done with a few strawberries, and increase crop end size of fruit wonderfully—especially if wash water is used,

If you want to grow fair fruit and good crops of peaches, cherries and plums, get a few gallons of gas tar, take a long pole, rub the end in tar and then set it on fire and hold it under and among the limbs of the tree, just as the blossoms are falling, when dew or rain is on the tree, and follow it up for four or six weeks. Another plan is to mix a spoonful of carbolic acid and one spoonful of soap in a pail of water and throw through the tree just as blossoms are falling, and once or twice after until fruit gets one-fourth size. Still another plan is to use same amount of kerosene oil in same way.

REDUCING BONES—In the discussion on wheat at the late Agricultural Convention at Newport, N. H., Mr. Platte of Warner, gave a formula for reducing bones as follows:

Place them in a large kettle, mix with ashes and about one peck of lime to a barrel of bones, cover with water, and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shin bones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bones, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shin bones ten or twelve hours longer, they will also become soft. This is an easy and cheap mode of reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask for the reception of bones, he will be likely to find a valuable collection at the end of the year.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.—A great deal has been said about the multiplication of big farms in this country, and doleful predictions have been uttered by those professing to believe that the United States are destined to repeat the experience of England and Ireland in in the monopoly of the land by a few. That there is no danger of such an issue is clearly shown by the following statistics, compiled from the several census reports. In 1858 the average size of farms in the United States was 203 acres, in ten more years the average was four acres less, and at the last census a further reduction of 47 acres appeared, and farms averaged only 153 acres. The decline between 1860 and 1870 was so general that the only exceptions in all the States and Territories were—an increase in California from 466 to 482 acres, from 94 to 133 in Massachusetts, and from 25 to 30 in Utah. Prior to 1850 land monopoly had some claim to existence in California; in ten years the average size of farms was diminished by a reduction of just 4,000 acres! In Texas the reduction was in the first decade from 942 to 591 acres, and in the second to 302 acres. The next census is expected to show a further decline. Minnesota had 157 farms in 1850, 18,181 in 1860, 46,500 in 1870, and now claims more than 68,000, and her farmers are not much frightened in view of the competition of half a dozen "monster" wheat farms! There were 5,364 farms of more than 1,000 acres each in 1860; in 1870 there were only 3,720. In the same period the number from 500 to 1,000 acres declined from 20,319 to 15,873, while all the classes of smaller farms increased, the ratio of increase getting larger as the scale of size descended.

FARM DRAINAGE.—The experience of the past few years in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa in tile-draining has opened the eyes of a great many farmers in these and other Western States to its value. The meetings of the manufacturers during the past two or three months in different States have disclosed facts which are devoid of interest. There are 1,140 tile factories in the six States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, where there were but 400 in 1870. Indiana has 486, Illinois 320, and Ohio 230. During the past year the manufacture reached 176,000,000, valued at $2,812,500. The average depth of laying the tile is thirty-three inches, and the cost of digging varies from 15 to 30 cents a yard, but in the yield of crops the increase is from 25 to 100 per cent.

THREATS OF THIRD-TERMERS.

An Open Declaration of War Against Blaine and Sherman.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus speaks of the agitation existing in the third-term camp, and of their plans and purposes:

The third-termers are in a state of full blown irritation over Senator Blaine, and here and in the West are threatening him with the most savage punishment "when the ex-President gets in again." It was his place, they say, to thankfully take the second place on the third-term ticket, in which case they were ready to promise him the succession, whatever that might be worth. His course in setting up for himself, they say, is impudent and disloyal in the highest degree, and they say plainly that when the ex-President comes "to his own again" poor Blaine shall go into obscurity as deep as that in which, they add, Bristow rests. There are really third-terpers who are indignant that Mr. Blaine would not volunteer to accept the Vice-Presidency on the third-term ticket. If he had done that they could have nominated the ex-President easily. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, does not conceal from the third-term leaders his opinion that the ex-President ought not to be nominated, and cannot be elected if he is. He is entirely frank and outspoken on this subject with them, and tells them that the third term project is bad for the party and portentous of evil for the country, and that, in his judgment, it would be a grave calamity to the country if the ex-President could be elected. Nor is Mr. Sherman any less outspoken in his opposition to the third-term business. He has always been an open opponent of the third term, and said contemptuously in 1874 that such projects were nonsensical, "because the people are not going to surrender their rights to any man. He is of the same opinion still. It is clear that if the ex-President ever "comes to his own again," "those who now oppose or even fail to support him will feel the weight of his resentment. The declaration of war is made in his name, and it is high time for timid people to "get out of the draft." The Third Termers, to judge from their talk, are not going to be trifled with. They will show the country how to "discriminate between virtue and vice" in a way which will make the foolish opponents of the Third Term howl.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

A Candidate Suggested From Indiana County.

BLAIRSVILLE, April 7, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The Democrats of this county have a candidate for Auditor General in the person of Hon. K. Sloan of Indiana. Mr. Sloan was a good soldier; served his country in the field well and was elected to the Legislature in 1874 from this benighted county, and came home with clean hands and the confidence and respect of every man who had cast his vote for him. If the Democracy of Indiana desires to give him a good send off, he should be allowed to select his own delegates as your candidate for State Treasurer did last year. The Democrats of Allegheny county ought to sympathize with us of Indiana, as we have really more uphill work in proportion to our vote, than you have, and I am a believer in the practice of taking our State candidates from minority counties in preference to majority ones—all else being equal. I am sure the big Democratic vote of old Allegheny amounts to as much in a State and National contest as does any dozen of the largest Democratic counties in the State. M. B.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

He Will Not, Under any Circumstances, Be a Candidate.

Interview With Mr. Theodore Cook of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The *Enquirer* of this morning has an interview with Hon. Theodore Cook of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Horatio Seymour. Mr. Cook said:

"My call upon Mr. Seymour was incident to a visit I was making to my daughter, who is at school in Utica. Having some spare time there, I felt that I could not better employ it than in a visit to Mr. Seymour, whom I first met in the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1868, over which he presided and in which I was a delegate. It was that Convention that nominated Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. He lives on a farm two miles distant, north from the city, on an elevated plateau which overlooks the city, and commands an extensive view of the beautiful valley lying between for miles to the east and west.

"Mr. Seymour in appearance is little changed from the time when I first saw him in 1868. His coal-black eye is still bright, and kindles into brilliancy as he becomes animated in conversation. In person he is a little more robust than ten years ago. Altogether time has dealt most kindly with him both physically and mentally. His interest in politics has not lessened. In a talk of more than an hour he displayed that intimate knowledge of public affairs generally which has always been a marked characteristic of his public addresses. I spoke to him of an article in one of the Utica papers of that morning, which had been copied from a Boston paper, saying in substance that if Mr. Seymour should receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention with any degree of unanimity he could not decline it. He said that he had not yet seen the papers of that day, and had not read or heard of the article to which I referred; that he felt annoyed to think that any portion of the Democracy of the country after what he had said, and caused to be said by others on that subject, could think so ill of him as to believe he could or would again accept a nomination. After a pause he said, 'Perhaps I ought not to think so, when I look back to Tammany Hall twelve years ago and remember what then transpired. That,' said he, 'was the time of all others in my life when I feel that I was not equal to the occasion. But who, at that hour, and under all the exciting circumstances, could at the same time act wisely and perform his duty to his party?'

"He said 'it is better for me, better for the country that I was not then elected. Had I been elected, with both Houses of Congress against me and the fires of the war still slowly burning all over the country, my administration could hardly have been more than a repetition of Johnson's.' Mr. Seymour most earnestly desires the success of the Democracy this year, and will do all in his power to bring success. He thinks if wise counsels prevail at the Cincinnati Convention and a nomination is made that will unite the party and command the confidence of the country we will succeed. That the real interests of the country demand a change of Administration and will be the better for it he has no doubt. He said, firmly as man could say it, and I am sure with all the simplicity of an honest heart: "Under no circumstances could I accept a nomination. My age and health both forbid it; but, even if these were not in the way, I am not the man to perfectly unite and harmonize the party. I trust my friends and the party all over the country will have no question as to my sincerity in this expression.' Mr. Seymour then said, in reply to my remark that, to those who saw him as I did then, he would have difficulty in pleading a want of health, that, though he was aware that his appearance was that of health, yet he could only maintain this and hope for a continuance of life by avoiding excitement both physical and mental; that he scarcely ventured to appear in a crowded room, place or church on this account, and that he always experienced bad effects from any violation of this rule.

"As my visit had already taken more time than I had intended, I took my leave of Mr. Seymour with my admiration for him as citizen, statesman and patriot heightened and enlarged."

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

A Reputed Politicl Arrangement at Philadelphia.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—For ten years or more there has been an almost continuous antagonism between the adherents of Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall in this State. The result at the annual State Conventions was ever varying, frequently surprising, always gratifying to the Republicans, and never beneficial to the Democratic party.

Until within a day or two the quarrel between these two factions has been so bitter that but one conclusion was expected—a bolt in the State Convention, two full delegations to Cincinnati, and a complete disruption of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Wiser counsels are now prevailing, and their result promises a new departure in the politics of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania; hereafter its common enemy is to be the Republican party, and not itself.

The factions will come together at the State Convention and settle their troubles upon a basis creditable alike to Wallace and Randall, without dishonor to anybody and with benefit to all concerned. The plan is to have a Chairman of the State Convention, which meets on the 26th of this month, acceptable to Wallace and Randall—either Lewis C. Cassidy of this city or ex-Senator A. H. Dill of Union county; the selection of a Chairman of the State Committee entirely acceptable to both factions—the Hon. William S. Stenger, ex-Congressman from the Chambersburg district, probably—and the election of a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention made up equally from the two factions, or twenty-nine Wallace men and twenty-nine Randall men. Among other things every effort on the part of Randall's followers will be made to return Wallace to the Senate, and the threatened effort to defeat Randall for a return to Congress from his district will be abandoned.

This means

Weekly Post.

J. F. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SATURDAY, APRIL , 1880.

A DAY'S FUN IN CONGRESS.

There was fun in the House last Saturday, and out of it came an antidote for the bloody shirt business, that covered the Republicans with ridicule and has made them the laughing stock of the country.

The question up was on this amendment to the army appropriation bill:

SEC. 6. That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State.

At the extra session of last summer the adoption of this proviso was the solution of the differences between Congress and the Executive. It was passed by a vote of 172 to 31. Only twelve Republicans voted against it, and among those Republicans who voted for it were GARFIELD, HAWLEY, FRYE, CONGER, ERRETT, BARROWS and others of more or less prominence. Mr. HAYES promptly signed it, and it became a law. General GARFIELD advocated the amendment, in a speech from which we make these extracts from the *Congressional Record* of June 12:

Civil, not military force, is the usual, the safe, the American method of keeping peace at the polls. That no one misunderstand me, let me put the case thus:—Suppose some one should offer the following as a substitute for this section:—"Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to use the army or any portion of it as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held in any State," is there a man in this House would vote to make that a part of our law? Now if no one would vote to enact into law the thing which this section says is not appropriated—for how can any one hold that the section prohibits anything that ought to be done?—I say for one that in so far as this section indicates the relation between the civil and military arm of the government in the conduct of elections it meets my cordial concurrence * * *

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin. Is the gentleman in favor of using the army in any form whatever to keep the peace at the polls.

Mr. Garfield—I am in favor of using the army and the navy and all the militia of the United States to enforce the laws of the United States, any one of them and all of them, everywhere, and at all times when the civil force is inadequate, but not until then.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin—Including the keeping of the peace at the polls. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Garfield—If there be any law that authorizes the President to use the Army as an ordinary police force for that purpose I am in favor of enforcing it.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin—Does my friend think that we have that law, or does he think that we do not have it?

Mr. Garfield—I think we have not, that we never have had it, and that we never ought to have it in time of peace.

Under our laws, at the present moment, we have the amplest power to add deputy marshals and assistant marshals in any number that may be needed to keep the peace at the polls, and those marshals may summon the posse, the armed posse of all faithful citizens who will obey the orders of the marshals and keep the peace at the polls. This is the traditional law of the English-speaking peoples.

One would think, in view of their action last summer, that the Republicans would have adopted this salutary and wise precautionary restriction on the use of troops at elections, again presented to them, without a murmur of dissent. If it ever was needed it certainly now is, with a Presidential election a few months off. But not so. The Republican Congressmen in caucus determined to resist it, and inaugurate a bloody shirt debate on it, by which means they fondly hoped to revive sectional animosities and passions in the approaching Presidential canvass. It is their usual way to stir up this sort of strife, and then have their newspapers and preachers put the blame on the Democrats. The Democratic member in charge of the bill, on Saturday suggested to the Republicans some limit should be put on debate. Not a bit of it. The bloody shirt brigade was drawn up in battle array, with their wind instruments to the front. Go ahead, shouted the Democrats; and then commenced the rehearsal of old-fashioned and stale harangues—the weary, weary oratory of the past dozen years—full of sectional hate, falsehood, and blood and thunder. First pranced in HAWLEY of Connecticut, who voted for the identical section last June that he now opposed. He howled the Democratic purpose was revolutionary, and instructed the Southern members that under their Confederate Constitution such an amendment would be impossible. Truly an overwhelming argument. HAWLEY sat down, but no Democrat rose to reply. Then ROBESON of New Jersey, GRANT's thieving Secretary, talked until his face became crimson, fairly raving at the wicked Democracy. He sank back exhausted after an hour's work, when ATKINS of Tenn., courteously moved his time be indefinitely extended! This paralyzed ROBESON. No Democrat claiming the floor, KEIFER of Ohio, read a long and tiresome speech of an hour. Good boy, cried BLACKBURN of Kentucky, give him another hour! But KEIFER's speech and manuscript came to an end at the same time. Then MCCOID of Iowa, HASKELL of bleeding Kansas, FRYE of Maine, and CONGER of Michigan, all of whom voted for the section last June, tore around the House like wild asses, braying defiance at Democrats, and repeating their antique speeches. Old CONGER was put forward to do the insulting business, and he railed at the Democrats for their cowardice, paralysis, dumbness, etc., etc. By this time the Democratic idea that the Republicans were to do all the talking had penetrated the Republican cranium. Sunset COX closed the day's performance by a very happy hit, in having read a chapter from "Georgia Scenes," in which the writer depicts a funny scene denominated "A Lincoln Rehearsal," representing what appeared to be a brutal fight between countrymen, but which turns out simply to be a rehearsal on the art of one man, who makes believe he is engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight from which he comes out triumphant, after gouging out the eyes, hammering the nose, curtailing the ears, and bunging up generally an imaginary adversary. The appositeness of the quotation was clearly recognized, and convulsed the House with roars of laughter. The Republicans were glad of an adjournment to enable their orators to put in for repairs and supplies of wind and "cold tea."

—All sectional debate in Congress come from the Republicans. It is they who gain by them. It feeds the fanaticism and ignorance of their party. Their insults are coolly formulated to draw hasty responses useful in Northern pulpits and papers to illustrate the "unrepentant rebel spirit." The Democrats in Congress have at last reached the correct mode of meeting this species of assault. That is not to meet it all, but pass it by in silence. This should be the invariable rule in all sectional debates. Let the Republicans do the talking. They will soon weary of it, and besides that it correctly advertises them as the only disturbers of the public peace and National unity.

IN FOR MILLIONS NOW.

General HARRY WHITE's success in getting a few thousands for the Allegheny, and an inquiry as to the flow of tides in the surging Kiskiminetas, has emboldened him to propose a tremendous raid on the Federal treasury, in a bill which he has just introduced and had referred to the Military Committee, of which he is a member. It proposes to "provide proper arms for the army and navy of the United States, and for the militia of the several States and Territories." In pursuit of this purpose it authorizes a board to select the proper pattern of small arms, and then declares as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the General of the Army, to have 250,000 of the said arms manufactured at the national armory at Rock Island, Illinois, and a like number at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Secretary of War shall also contract, in the usual manner, with not less than three manufacturers of arms for the construction and delivery to the Government not exceeding 1,500,000 stand of said arms in addition to these already provided for herein.

Here we have a proposition for a total of two millions of rifles, although the regular army and uniformed militia are already well armed. They are to cost $18.50, which would give a total expense in carrying out General WHITE's magnificent idea of $37,000,000. But he goes farther. It is also declared in his bill that "one million intrenching tools shall be adopted and contracted for in like manner; said tools not to cost over two dollars each." This would bring the total cost to $39,500,000, or, as we may say in round numbers, to forty millions.

The genius of General WHITE is expansive. He soars from a few thousands for his mountain trout stream to a matter of forty millions for the next war. There is a touch of disloyalty too in the proposition, for the South is to get its share of the two million rifles and the million intrenching tools, and as the doughty General proclaims on all occasions that section is fairly aching for a fight, he proposes to arm them for it. Won't somebody in the interest of peace and quietness suppress General HARRY WHITE. He is entirely too numerous.

GENERAL GRANT'S METHODS.

The indications are that General GRANT will have pretty nearly a unanimous vote from the Southern States in the Chicago Convention, and this solid Democratic South, in conjunction with the Northern machine delegates, will insure him the 380 votes necessary to his nomination on the first ballot. SHERMAN will pick up a few votes here and there in the Southern States, by the aid of federal office-holders, but it is doubtful whether they will be able at Chicago to stand out against the surroundings of an almost "solid South" for GRANT; they will yield to the influence of their section, and to promises of being "taken care of," which CAMERON, CONKLING and the GRANT managers have at their disposal. Then there are well-founded reasons to believe SHERMAN will not be a candidate when the Chicago Convention assembles, as he has such a meager showing of delegates. He will probably bargain with GRANT to retain his place as Secretary of the Treasury, and hand over his men to the Third Term. Having the "solid South" in Convention will give GRANT 276 votes, and if we add to this the 120 votes from New York and Pennsylvania, he will have seventeen more than are necessary to nominate. The claim put forth that he will have assured to him 410 votes on the first ballot is by no means extravagant. The Pennsylvania "kickers" are informed that GRANT will be nominated before this State is reached on the alphabetical roll call, and there is reason to believe it. True, the anti-Third Term Republicans are yet to make their demonstrations in the way of a National Convention at St. Louis next month, and gatherings in the different States, but we have no idea they will influence the result, for before their organized thunder commences to reverberate a majority of the Chicago delegates will be chosen and chosen for GRANT.

The "solid South" arranged for GRANT makes his nomination a certainty, and the northern Republicans will have the consolation that their candidate has been determined by States not likely to give him an electoral vote, and by a section against which they are always levelling the heavy artillery of their hate and fanaticism. It is no concern of ours how they may relish this medicine, but that they will be forced to take it seems a certainty.

General GRANT since his return from his jaunt around the world, which was part of his canvass, and especially since he crossed over to Texas from Mexico, has been sedulously cultivating the Southern people. The organized ignorance, corruption, and barbarism of that section, which goes by the name of the Republican party, he has already; but the General has been gushing fluently in the direction of the white or Confederate vote. His role is that of the coming Great Pacificator, and he hopes by smooth phrases and big promises to carry several Southern States, to make up for the certainty of the loss of Northern electoral votes sure against the Third Term but reasonably certain for any other Republican candidate. The game is a shrewd one and the reasons for its success somewhat plausible.

As to General GRANT's speeches at the South, they are full of meaning, considering the purpose which lies behind them. In this extract from his address to Union soldiers at New Orleans, notice how carefully he puts the sectional issue aside. He said:

I think we all agree now, even those who fought against us, that the war ended in the best way for all—north and south—throughout the whole nation. I believe now that, with the exception of questions of tariff and finance, upon which there will always be differences, we shall progress as a 'unit,' until we are regarded abroad as we now regard ourselves—the first nation on the earth—first in a military point of view, first in intelligence, first in wealth, and first in setting a good example to all who love liberty. While we fought for what we thought right, and think so more and more every day, we did it, we must admit, partly from a selfish point of view, for we know that we are greater and more prosperous as one than we would be if divided.

No "bloody shirt" or "solid South" wail here, but on the contrary a strong declaration that they must be regarded as by-gones. And at Memphis on Tuesday, he addressed the ex-Confederates in this way:

It is pleasant to hear such words of welcome as I have heard throughout my tour of the South, and I can say to my friends in the South, there has never been a day when I was not as anxious for their prosperity as they themselves. I see evidence of a better feeling existing between citizens of the different sections of the country, I hope, will continue to grow.

Really General GRANT is getting back to the broad and liberal declarations contained in his famous report of fifteen years ago, to President JOHNSON, on the condition of the South, which, with his "let us have peace" sarcasm, was the prelude to eight years of the worst misgovernment—the meanest and most cruel tyranny—the most audacious corruption and robbery, that ever dishonored a free people. As fine words butter no parsnips, it is not likely these specious pleas put forth to help along the Third-Term, will butter the Southern people into acquiescence.

We have three afternoon and two morning papers in Pittsburgh—all Republican—whose daily occupation it is to malign TILDEN. There is hardly an issue of any of them that does not announce "the old man" is "killed dead" politically, and a fearful wreck physically and mentally. And this has been going on for three years. The catalogue of moral crookedness and crime is about exhausted to find offences for TILDEN. One day he is an avaricious miser; the next he is made to lavish thousands on men he never knew and in localities he never heard of. One day he is credited with the astuteness of a MACHIAVELLI; the next he is little better than a drivelling idiot. Yesterday he was charged with controlling and directing political details in the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Lake and the Gulf States—managing men who aspire to be called statesmen and moving great masses of people. To-day they will have it he is palsied, decripit, cannot speak above a whisper, and his mind undoubtedly failing. Queer man this TILDEN. There is evidently something in him. A majority of one million of the white voters of the United States thought so in 1876. We hope our Republican friends will keep it up lively. Its lonely, a day without a fresh lie about TILDEN.

THERE are various names suggested for Chairman of the State Committee, and as this will be a lively and important campaign, it is essential we should have a correspondingly live and energetic man at the head of the organization. The selection of Chairman is no place to waste complimentary votes. It is not a purely honorary position, but in this canvass will be one of work. If we cannot carry Pennsylvania for the Democratic candidate for President we must give the opposition plenty to do in the Congressional districts as well as the general State canvass, so as to flank their excursions with men and money to more doubtful States. This will probably be our most important contribution to the Democratic cause. Still if General GRANT should be nominated, as seems probable, the chances of our carrying the State will be vastly improved, and every inch of ground will be contested. For State Chairman a live, go-ahead, keen-witted, untiring worker is wanted. It is no place for the heavy statesmen style of men, however meritorious and useful they may be in other fields of labor.

DELEGATES were elected to the State Convention Monday in Washington, Indiana and Columbia counties, and in all of them TILDEN delegates were chosen. In Washington the contest for delegates was exceedingly animated, and a determined effort was made to defeat Chairman MILLER of the State Committee, but he was overwhelmingly victorious. The Convention also passed resolutions censuring Senator WALLACE for his action in the KERNS matter. Indiana county elected TILDEN delegates and passed a resolution eulogistic of Speaker RANDALL. Columbia county, the home of ex-Senator BUCKALEW and a Democratic Gibraltar, expressed its opinion of the CAMERON-WALLACE coalition by electing JOHN M. CLARK, Esq. rejected at the instance of Senator WALLACE as Census Supervisor, as a delegate to the State Convention. No more severe rebuke could be imagined.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE local elections in Trenton, Bordentown and other places in New Jersey show large Democratic gains over last spring.

THE Allegheny county delegation will go unpledged to the State Convention as to candidates for Auditor General and Supreme Judge.

IT looks as if the KELLOGG case would go over until next session. Congressmen are anxious to get home to attend to their renominations.

REPUBLICAN Conventions were held yesterday in Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, the first mentioned instructing the delegates to Chicago for BLAINE and the last two for GRANT.

IT is not true that RANDALL wants to be the temporary and premanent Chairman of the State Convention. That was played by WALLACE in 1874, but it is too much of a good thing.

THE indications are EDMUNDS will secure the Massachusetts delegation to Chicago, which will be selected to-day, notwithstanding the combined opposition of the GRANT and BLAINE men.

VANDERBILT has an ambition to cut coupons from $100,000,000 four per cent. bonds, and will reach it, and has over half that amount now. He could subscribe more than BENNETT to the Irish relief fund, but he won't.

AT the recent Democratic conference at the Girard House Philadelphia, besides Senator WALLACE, M'GOWAN and JOSEPHS there were three judges representing CLINTON, MONTGOMERY and BERKS. They can't all be Supreme judges this year.

THE Louisiana Democratic Convention, while expressing a preference for Gen. HANCOCK, rejected with but two dissenting votes a resolution instructing the delegates not to support TILDEN under any circumstances. The Convention advised against the rescinding of the two-third rule.

THE net Liberal gains at the English elections, excluding Home Rulers, exceed a hundred seats. The clear Liberal majority, over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, is about forty. Not since 1835 have the Conservatives been so weak numerically and so discredited morally.

JUDGE PEARSON accepted $5,000 bail Tuesday for KEMBLE's appearance April 26th, to receive his sentence. KEMBLE says he will come to time and the Judge believes that he will. We shall see. There is evidently some skulduggery afoot, as KEMBLE's counsel threaten the greatest surprise of the case.

THE friends of both WALLACE and RANDALL rejecting all responsibility for the harmonizing propositions of the Philadelphia *Times*, it probably is a fact, as the Harrisburg *Patriot* suggests, that the *Times* invented them, and then its editor telegraphed to Democratic Congressmen for their opinions. Not an uncommon trick in sensational and unreliable journalism.

As each county slips away from Senator WALLACE's keeping, he causes it to be announced he never expected to carry it; such as Washington, where he put forth all the power he had in the way of importuning letters and Census Enumerators. So with Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson, which were thoroughly canvassed and every effort made to carry them. Leading Republican officials were enlisted at the instance of CAMERON to help WALLACE. Proof of this is at hand if any one doubts the statement.

THE Louisiana Democratic State Convention on Monday expressed a preference for General HANCOCK, but gave no instructions. The General's mild and constitutional rule of Louisiana and Texas, in reconstruction days, has won him hosts of friends in these States. Four years ago the majority of the Louisiana delegation to the Democratic National Convention was originally for HANCOCK, but it was divided on the first ballot between TILDEN, HANCOCK and BAYARD; it went as a unit for TILDEN on the second ballot.

THE St. Louis Convention of Anti-Third Term Republicans is likely to prove an embarrassment to the Grantites at Chicago, for the probabilities point to a large and influential attendance. Yet the chief promoter of the movement, ex-Senator HENDERSON, reports an apathy concerning it, and for a curious reason: "Numbers of Republicans in different States, but especially in the west, write that they do not think the Convention important; that they prefer to crush the Third Term movement at the polls; that if the Republican leaders are insane enough to nominate the ex-President at Chicago, 'let them try it; the people will settle this question forever at the polls in November.'"

SENATOR WALLACE has at length secured an organ, not in Pennsylvania to be sure, but still an organ in the New York *World*, which also does the work for JOHN KELLY, by daily reviling Mr. TILDEN and making it impossible for it to support that gentleman should he be the nominee. That paper states the Senator represents the vigor and the future of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and that *he* will not acquiesce in any compromise which looks to harmony with the friends of TILDEN or RANDALL. This is very sad, but just now the people are managing their own affairs and will do so in the coming Convention and teach Senator WALLACE it matters very little whether he acquiesces in the result or not. He is beginning to put on as many airs as MCCREERY.

Another Literary Bureau.

There appears to be a sort of anti-Tilden and Wallace literary bureau in Pittsburgh, which sends out astounding news in the way of specials to eastern and western dailies, as well as furnishing interviews to local papers. The Washington County Convention gave fine scope to its inventive faculties. A half column special in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday says the Wallace men in Washington county, taking compassion on the Tildenites, abandoned the contest for delegates to the County Convention, and thus allowed the Tilden men, of course with the aid of the inevitable "barrel," to carry the county. It was a sort of gratuity, due to the inborn generosity of Senator Wallace's representatives. We are also informed that in the Convention the Kerns-Wallace resolution gave rise to such bitter discussion "that for a time it looked as if other weapons than tongues would be employed." All this will be interesting news over in Washington. Then we are further informed, this time "a prominent Democrat and friend of Senator Wallace" being conveniently interviewed, that the way the Washington county Democrats acted has used up Wallace's bowels of compassion; that he will hereafter show no mercy; that he has the State Convention beyond peradventure or doubt; that he will go in for everything or nothing; and finally, which is quite alarming, that "there will be broken heads at Harrisburg on that day of the Convention." This is awful, and suggests an inroad of Marshal Kerns' deputies. Our idea is the Convention will be a harmonious gathering.

Gladstone in the Lead.

Demonstrations in England in favor of Mr. Gladstone for Premier are daily increasing. The New York *Tribune's* cable special of Sunday says that both Conservatives and Liberals agree that this is his victory—that the country followed his lead. The leading papers of both parties concur in the necessity of the Premiership being offered to Mr. Gladstone, leaving with him the responsibility of refusal. It is certain that Mr. Gladstone will decline a subordinate office. He has written to several friends, scouting the notion of his acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, or any other portfolio, under Earl Granville, but declares himself ready to give loyal support to the Liberal leader as an independent member. This is generally felt to be an impossible situation. It is still supposed that the Queen will summon Earl Granville first. Many Liberals would prefer Lord Hartington, whose speeches and management during the election have vastly augmented his reputation, and he is now reckoned superior to Earl Granville in firmness. Nor will the party like being led from the House of Lords, where the Liberals are in a great minority.

MR. JAMES REDPATH, who is now in Ireland, as a representative of the New York *Tribune*, gives it as his opinion that there will be such an emigration from that country as will crowd the city of New York with more unskilled laborers than can possibly find employment. In view of such a contingency, he suggests the colonization of Irish farmers in Virginia and other Southern States. Nearly all the Irish immigrants to this country of the male sex are agricultural laborers, nevertheless those of them who do not find employment in building new railroads and other public improvements generally settle in the large cities, where they are at great disadvantage on account of their want of familiarity with mechanical industries. The reason for their aggregation in the cities is their attachment to their religion and their unwillingness to go where they would not enjoy the ministration of the priests. Mr. Redpath thinks that the priests ought to take hold of the colonization business, and become pioneers themselves, whom the Irish emmigrants would gladly follow into the Southern or Western States. Agricultural laborers taained to the hard necessities through which existence is maintained in the western counties of Ireland ought to be able to make a living in Virginia or in any other State, and if the active agency of the priests is all that is necessary to put them in the way of becoming successful farmers in the South the Catholic archbishops should lose no time in organizing a grand scheme of colonization in which due regard shall be paid to the religious wants of the immigrants.

R. B. HAYES's Civil Service Order No. 1 is receiving wide circulation in Missouri. Chauncy Filley, late postmaster at St. Louis, recently complained to Hayes that the Supervisors of Census in Missouri were violating civil service reform rules. One Supervisor, Mr. Filley said, was using his office to secure his election as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. The other Supervisor, Mr. Filley charged, was discriminating against supporters of a third term in his appointments of enumerators. Private secretary Rogers mailed copies of the civil service order to the two offenders. Now it appears that Mr. Filley has been setting up a great number of Postmasters in different parts of the State to promote the Grant boom, and Mr. Hayes has ordered copies of the famous order to be sent to the meddlesome cross roads officials.

PROF. SUMNER can't bulldoze the Yale Faculty into the adoption of his views in favor of Herbert Spencer. The Hartford *Courant*, a very liberal-minded newspaper, says:

Probably before the next class in this branch of science is formed decisive action will be taken, and that it will be emphatically against the alleged position of Prof. Sumner cannot be doubted. There is no cowardice in the Faculty of Yale upon such a subject although there is abundant charity and libe rality. But if a young Professor should insist upon forcing an issue which is virtually to make Yale anti-Christian in its teachings in an important department of study, there will be no hesitation in accepting his resignation, however much such a necessity may be regretted. If Christianity is true, anti-Christian sociology is false science.

Senator Bayard at Home.

[Wilmington (Del.) Letter to New York Tribune.]

Senator Bayard is not accounted a wealthy man. His townsfolks think he is worth, perhaps, $100,000. He has an income, they say, from his investments, his salary as Senator, his attorneyship of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and his law practice in vacation, of about $20,000. He lives in a large, plain old-fashioned mansion which he bought a few years ago. It stands on the crest of a ridge about a mile from the principal business street, is surrounded with spacious ground, and commands a superb view of the city, the Delaware river, and the fertile country to the southward as far as Newcastle. He has had twelve children, of whom nine are living. He is very much of a home man, is attached to his family, fond of books and a quiet methodical way of living, and is rather cold, though always courteous, to people outside of his immediate circle of friends. His political influence in the State is strongest in his own county of Newcastle. The other two counties are dominated by the Saulsburys, who are not particularly friendly to him.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1880.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill and was addressed by Mr. EWING. He said the Democratic side had been severely criticized for not having taken part in the discussion. He was surprised at that. The pending amendment was practically a Republican proposition, as at the extra session only twelve Republicans had voted against it, and the Republican leaders had crowed over the fact that more Republicans than Democrats had voted for it. It was practically their thunder and the Democratic side had not supposed that it was expected to answer their prepared tirades against the very amendment which they unanimously and emphatically supported. Now their objections come in a babel of cries. All were distressed at this amendment from the vacant chair on the Republican, side (Garfield's) which was an eloquent protest against the sudden somersault of his party, down to the gentleman from New Jersey (Robeson) who, having been absent at the time of the previous adoption of the amendment, was uncommitted and free to dip his pencil in the blackest of colors in attempting to paint the effect of the amendment. In twelve years the Republican party had placed in appropriation bills three hundred and eighty-seven riders. The gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) arraigned the Democratic party for placing riders on appropriation bills. That gentleman had been a member of the Forty-third Congress which had tacked forty-four political riders on appropriation bills, forty-four rebellions in one Congress. [Laughter.] He (Ewing) was not much of an advocate of riders on appropriation bills, but he did not tremble at the idea that the Republican party would arraign the Democracy before the people this fall, for putting riders on appropriation bills. What were the riders? In whose interest? In the interest of the monopolies or tyranny? No. The Democracy had put on three riders—the first had been the prohibition of the degrading use to which the army had been put, of dispersing it into little squads all over the country, and putting each squad at the beck and call of Deputy Marshals. The next rider had been a proviso that as long as Marshals were to be used to invest polls, they should at least be chosen by United States Judges, whose high character would give the country assurance that the Marshals would not be used as mere instruments of party triumph. Many Republicans had voted for that rider. Then the most distinguished leader had framed it with his own hand and had declared he would vote for it, if he was the only man to do so. But under the pressure of party exigency when he felt that his party must get up a little political claptrap and sectional agitation, that gentleman when the roll had been called had been found voting against the amendment which he had frame1 and swore to stand by. The third rider was contained in the pending amendment. He quoted from the speech made by Robeson to the effect that this amendment "bound our defenders hand and foot, and sawed the flagstaff of the country." There was a law on the statute books in the very words of this amendment. The party of gentlemen from New Jersey had cast more votes for that law than the Democrats had. Where had the gentleman been when his party had been binding "our defenders hand and foot?" He could not have been off junketing, certainly, at such an hour of peril. (Laughter).

Mr. ROBESON—I was paired with the lender of the opposition, F. Wood of New York.

Mr. EWING—That pair did not save "the flagstaff of our country." What a spectacle, he contiued, the Republican party binding "our defenders hand and foot." It was a case very much like that of Whittaker at West Point. The suspicion was that the party complaining had bound itself. [Laughter.] Some gentlemen on the other side had said that the Democratic party ought to assume that Hayes would use the army unlawfully. If George Washington were President, he (Mr. Ewing) would not be willing that he should have the power to use troops at the polls. Possibly Hayes might not make bad use of that power. Another President might come in after him who would not be quite so goody goody as Hayes. He might be a man of ambition, and of willfullness. It might be Gen. Grant [slight applause on the Republican side and cries of "it will"] who had said in 1876, in his message to the House that it was well understood that the presence of United States troops at polling places never interfered with the franchises of any citizen. Over one hundred years after independence had been fought for and won, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. McCoid) had stated that American troops at American polls had no alarm for him. He (Ewing) would be ashamed of the other side of the House if he believed it could calmly utter and feel such a sentiment as that. Had the love of liberty died as arts and sciences progressed? Had this wonderful advance of the country in arts and sciences, this power which enabled the people to explore the hidden depths of the universe and to use latent and invisible powers of nature, been accompanied with the decay of the love of liberty in the American heart? If he felt that it had, he would pray to God that the people might give up steam and lightning and go back to the wooden plough and hewed log cabin of their liberty-loving sires. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He did not know but that the Republican party might succeed in breaking down all the safeguards of our liberty and in handing over term after term and term after term to a gentleman whom it was pleased to call (ignoring a million and a half of the soldiers who had done the fighting) the sovereign of his country. But whether it could or could not succeed in that, those who believed that the use of troops at the polls should not be permitted could not excuse themselves for failing to make this fight and he could tell the gentlemen on the other side that if they proposed to carry it before the people on the stump and put themselves in the position of opposing that prohibition, the Democratic party would meet them upon it, and it might be that they would not come off with quite as flying colors as they had last fall.

Mr. HUMPHREY—If we do not succeed, we will not turn the Government over to you with a war and a rebellion on your hands. [Laughter.]

Mr. EWING in conclusion, declared that on whatever side the troops be at election precincts, the bayonets would become the base instruments of the petty despot who sent them to the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBESON asked leave to read five lines from the "Liberty Loving series." Objections were made and amid a good deal of confusion, T. Turner advanced and demanded that the chair order the Sergeant-at-arms to take the gentleman from New Jersey into custody.

The question then recurred on the bill and amendments.

The minor amendments were adopted without division and that relative to the troops at the polls by a strict party vote—Yeas, 116; nays, 95.

The bill then passed—Yeas, 118; nays, 95. Another strict party vote with the exception of Nicholas, who voted in the negative.

Mr. THOMPSON submitted the conference report upon the Census bill, and after some debate upon the point of order the report was agreed to.

Mr. WELLS from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill and it was read to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CARLISLE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill amending the laws relating to internal revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MCCOID asked the House to pass the bill granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of Maj. Gen. Curtis of Indiana. He stated Gen. Curtis had once represented the district which he (McCoid) now represented and had been Colonel of a regiment in which he had served and it was therefore a matter of peculiar interest to him if the bill should be passed.

The bill was passed and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the private calendar.

After having expended two hours in passing five bills, the Committee discontinued the consideration of bills on the calendar in the regular order and a few bills were agreed to at the request of individual members. The Committee rose and the House, after passing the bills reported to it, adjourned.

KEMBLE GIVES BAIL.

He Also Promises to Appear For Sentence.

His Explanation of His Sudden Departure and Return.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Kemble stopped at the Lochiel House last night. At nine o'clock this morning he started for the Court house in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Funk, where Sheriff Reel handed the capias to him. From there the party went to jail, Messrs. Herr and Weiss of his counsel having joined them. Judge Pearson arrived a half hour later. District Attorney Hollinger shortly afterwards appeared, and Deputy Sheriff Eyster handed the Judge the original capias with the remark that he had served it on Mr. Kemble in the jail this morning.

Mr. Herr then informed Judge Pearson that he proposed to call Kemble to prove that he was on his way to Harrisburg when met by the detectives; that there was no writ served on him and that he is here to verify this statement. "Furthermore," said Mr. Herr, "I am instructed to declare that if Mr. Kemble is living no power on earth will keep him from appearing for sentence at the time fixed by Court."

Mr. Kemble was then sworn and said: "I sent a telegram last Friday to Mr. Quay, asking him to inform Mr. Weiss that I would be in Harrisburg on Monday. I saw in the papers that I did not intend to come, and told my lawyers that nobody had any authority to say that for me. I reached Philadelphia on Monday morning, and went direct to the Pennsylvania railroad office, on Fourth street, where I sent a telegram to the agent of the road at Harrisburg, asking him to tell my counsel that I was coming, and they should meet me. I also sent a telegram to Mr. Calder to the same effect. I then got into my carriage with Mr. Kerns and gave orders to the driver to go to the West Philadelphia depot. As the door of the carriage was closed a man looked in the door and said: 'Are you Mr. Kemble?' I replied that I was, and he then said he was an officer. I told him to jump in, that I was going to the same place that he was, and he and a companion got in the carriage with Mr. Kerns and me, and were taken to the depot."

Judge Pearson asked the question whether Mr. Kemble knew that Salter, Petroff, Rumberger and Crawford were to come and enter bail.

"No, sir," said Mr. Kemble. "I knew nothing of the others coming, nor did I have the slightest knowledge of their actions for two weeks previous. It had been said that Kemble was leading in everything, and I was glad to see that they went before Kemble. It showed that he was not leading. My wife was in very bad health—in fact, her condition was precarious, and she is not at all well at present. I went to New York on important business. There was no secret at all in my going. I went openly, as I did, also, to Atlantic City. Everybody knew me. I did not in any manner act in secret, nor could I where I was so well known."

Mr. Herr here said that he wished to ask the witness under oath if he will be here at the time set by the Court to receive his sentence.

"Yes," said Mr. Kemble, "I will be here on the 26th, if I am alive. I don't intend to run away. I can't afford to run away from anything."

Ex-Sheriff Kerns was sworn and corroborated Mr. Kemble's testimony so far as regards his voluntarily coming to Harrisburg. Jacob C. Bomberger gave similar testimony.

At this juncture, District Attorney Hollinger entered a protest against Mr. Kemble being released on bail. "We make the same objection," said Mr. Hollinger, "as in the case of Salter and others, and cite the same authorities. We have no precedent in this county, and your Honor will use your discretion."

After some discussion among the attorneys Judge Pearson intimated that the Court was cajoled by counsel for defense once before. They received a postponement of the sentence for a while on the plea that there was pressing business to be transacted by the defendants, when in reality they wanted to get their cases before the Pardon Board. As to a previous pardon Judge Pearson said he very much doubted if he would recognize one.

After some further discussion during which Kemble assured the Judge he would appear for sentence, the Court fixed the bail at $5,000, which was given and Kemble and party left for Philadelphia shortly after twelve o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRATS.

Resolutions Favoring Hancock But an Uninstructed Delegation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to Cincinnati met this morning. Lieutenant Governor McEnery was temporary chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Democracy of Louisiana hear with the deepest regret that certain Democratic members of the United States Senate have made objection to, and placed obstacles in the way, of the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the illegal and frandulent claim of W. P. Kellogg, who now occupied a seat in that body justly and legally due to H. M. Spofford. The resolutions further urge upon all Democratic Senators to seat Spofford; thank Jonas for the vindication of the claim of Spofford and the right of the State for due and legal representation. The Convention decided to elect four delegates by each Congress district. Resolutions were adopted favoring General Hancock for President, but delegates go uninstructed except to vote as the majority may decide and for the maintenance of the two thirds rule.

Still the Old Low Prices!

Having just received a large and complete stock of good solid Leather Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and all the latest styles of fine Shoes and Slippers, I most cordially invite one and all, even if not just in want of any goods, but to satisfy themselves where they can select the best goods for the least money, and will here give a list of a few kinds:

Infants Shoes at 25c and	50
Children's Shoes, plain and tipped	85
A very nice good Miss' Shoe	$1 00
Miss' Fine Grain Sewed Button Shoes	1 25
Ladies' Lasting Gaiters	1 00
Boys' Double-sole Lace Shoes	1 00
Ladies' Fine Grain High Lace Shoes	1 25
A good Men's Brogan, 6 to 11	1 00
The best Sewed or Pegged Brogans	1 25
Men's Double-sole Buckle or Congress Gaiters, $1 50 and	1 65
Men's fine 'B' Calf Button Shoes	2 00
A choice line of fine Calf Boots	2 50
Men's Calf Sewed Boots $2 75 and	3 50
A cheap lot Men's Heavy Boots	1 75

and many more special bargains at

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 Ohio St., near the market, Allegheny.

STATE POLITICS.

Washington, Indiana and Columbia County for Tilden.

Columbia Elects Clark, Rejected Supervisor, a State Delegate.

State Chairman Miller Overwhelmingly Sustained in Washington County.

Indiana County Elects Tilden Men and Indorses Randall.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.

The Tilden men are elated and the Wallace men here are much downcast over the news from Washington, Columbia and Indiana counties. The election of John M. Clark from Columbia county, who was rejected as Census Supervisor of the Fifth district on the objection of Senator Wallace, is peculiarly gratifying, and is regarded as the severest censure that could be given to the Cameron-Wallace coalition. The net result of the day's work is eight Tilden delegates. The Wallace men now freely admit that Wallace has no chance to control the Harrisburg Convention, and a harmonious gathering may be anticipated.

INDIANA COUNTY.

TILDEN DELEGATES AND AN INDORSEMENT OF SPEAKER RANDALL.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANA, PA., April 12.—The Democratic County Committee met to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention. There was a full attendance and a harmonious meeting. Reliable Tilden delegates were elected, but no instructions given. The delegates are H. K. Sloan and J. M. Thompson.

The Committee passed a complimentary resolution endorsing the public services and staunch Democracy of Samuel J. Randall.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

JOHN M. CLARK, THE REJECTED SUPERVISOR, ELECTED A DELEGATE.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BLOOMSBURG, PA., April 12.—The Columbia County Democratic Committee met here to-day and elected John M. Clark, Esq., and Colonel John G. Freeze, representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Both gentlemen are friends of Speaker Randall. Mr. Clark is the gentleman whom Senator Wallace declined to have confirmed as a Census Supervisor in this district as THE POST has fully related. The feeling here against Wallace's alliance with Cameron is most bitter. The Democrats of Columbia speak in no uncertain terms about the wily Senator's tricks and are prepared to teach him a severe lesson.

This Senatorial district is composed of Lycoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia counties and the Senatorial delegate will be elected by conferees. Mr. Leisenring of Montour or Mr. Drinkwater of Lycoming will be the man, with chances largely in favor of the latter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THE FULL CONVENTION OVERWHELMINGLY FOR TILDEN.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., April 12, 1880.—As indicated in previous dispatches to the POST, the Tilden people of this county controlled the County Convention to-day. The greatest possible efforts had been made for two weeks past to return an anti-Tilden delegation from the home of George W. Miller. In the borough of Washington the contest waxed fierce, and an unusually large vote was polled.

The most pronounced anti-Tilden men in the county, were all beaten for delegates to to-day's Convention, and Chairman Miller is largely sustained in his district. Personal appeals were made by the opposition but all to no effect. The Democracy of old Washington, believing that Samuel J. Tilden was honestly elected in 1876, are still determined to right the great wrong by endeavoring to nominate the same successful standard bearer.

The fight, whilst being an anti-Tilden fight, was really a fight against Hon. George W. Miller, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is well known as a staunch supporter of Tilden.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

The Convention met in the Court room about 11:15 A. M., and was called to order by T. C. Noble, Chairman of the County Committee, who nominated William S. Callahan of Cannonsburg for Chairman of the Convention, who was unanimously elected. A. K. Craig, Leman McCarroll, Wylie Smith, William Dye, D. O. Lambert, Andrew Jackson Barr, Daniel Closser, James B. Gibson, Joseph Reynolds, James P. Sheplar and J. Welsh were elected Vice Presidents.

James H. Smith, Mitchell Smith and Samuel Holland were appointed Secretaries. Chairman Callahan in taking the chair, made a brief speech of thanks, in which he took occasion to urge perfect harmony on the part of all members of the Convention.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The Chairman announced that the purpose of the Convention was to elect three delegates to the State Convention, and that the Convention was now ready to proceed to business.

The roll of districts was then called and every district responded with its full quota, one hundred and twenty delegates in all.

Thomas H. Baird of Monongahela City, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, Hon. George W. Miller of Washington, Jonas Emory of East Bethlehem and Thomas Donelson of Robinson, be and they are hereby appointed representative delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 28th inst., to represent the Democracy of Washington County.

Mr. Matthew Lynn, moved as an amendment to this resolution: That James B. Gibson of Carroll, T. Jeff. Duncan of Washington, and James S. Buchanan of Mount Pleasant, be elected delegates to the State Convention, to go uninstructed.

Mr. John M. Braden of Washington, made the point of order that the amendment was out of order, as it destroyed the original resolution, and he was sustained by the Chairman.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Baird and it was almost unanimously carried. The delegates accordingly are Hon. George W. Miller, Thomas Donelson and Jonas Emory.

RESOLUTIONS INSTRUCTING FOR TILDEN.

The following resolution was also adopted with very few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to the State Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote for delegates to the National Convention who are in favor of Samuel J. Tilden as our Presidential nominee, and to vote on all preliminary questions affecting the organization of the State Convention with that end in view.

Resolved, That now, as always, the Democracy of Washington county, abiding by the action of the party's constituted authorities, pledge in advance, their hearty support to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention: yet we respectfully, but earnestly urge upon our brethren everywhere, the wisdom of adhering to the ticket of 1876, as one that gave us our first victory in twenty years, and whose strength with the rank and file of the party is becoming more and more manifest every day.

The Convention was pretty much one-sided on this question and it was enthusiastically and hilariously passed.

WALLACE, KERNS AND CAMERON.

Mr. John M. Braden of Washington, offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That this Convention expresses its deep regret at the confirmation of Kerns as Marshall of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it had been shown by an exhaustive investigation that by the aid of his eight hundred deputies, most of them city roughs of the vilest sort, Democratic voters of Philadelphia were clubbed away from the polls.

Resolved, That it was the simple duty of Senator Wallace, whose published speech exposed Kerns' indefensible conduct, to have protested and voted against his confirmation.

There was some little discussion but the resolutions passed with but little opposition.

SPEECHES BY GEN. CALLAHAN AND R. M. GIBSON.

Chairman Callahan surrendered the chair and participated in the debate on the foregoing resolutions, and spoke with great effect, favoring the resolutions and denouncing the "Cameron, Wallace, John Kelly coalition." Col. Robert M. Gibson of your city, happened to be seen in the Court room, and shortly after the above resolutions were presented he was invited to address the Convention, and made a manly speech in favor of the resolution, which he said was drawn with great care, and was perfectly destitute of anything of an obnoxious and offensive nature.

COMPLIMENTING CHAIRMAN MILLER.

Mr. John R. Braddock of Washington, submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Washington county cherishes a deep sense of gratitude for the inestimable services rendered by Hon. George W. Miller in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and that his conduct as Chairman of said Committee meets our most hearty approval.

The business of the Convention having been completed in an expeditious manner it adjourned about 11:30 A. M.

Chairman Miller is greatly pleased at the result, and feels proud at the manifestation of confidence on the part of the Washington Democracy. This was the clearest Tilden sweep in Western Pennsylvania and settles, beyond peradventure, that none but Tilden delegates will go to the Cincinnati Convention from the twenty-fourth Congressional district.

Washington clasps hands with Lawrence, and stamps the seal of approval so strong on the question of Tilden, that to-day's work may he considered an immense triumph.

CLARION COUNTY.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR TILDEN, AND STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, April 13.—The Democracy of Clarion county, in Convention assembled here to-day, elected W. F. Collner and Barney Vensel Representative Delegates and M. M. Meredith was recommended for Senatorial Delegate, and Col. Knox for National Delegate.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates elected this day be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the choice of this Convention, Samuel J. Tilden, as our nominee for President, and to favor him in all preliminary questions which may arise in the Convention to be held in Harrisburg April 28th.

Resolved, That the personal dictation termed "one man power" be frowned upon and a mark of condemnation be placed upon any attempt to foist upon our State the unit rule.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the retention of the two-thirds vote.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the State Convention be instructed to support the Congressional delegates to the National Convention who will vote for the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

ELECTS TILDEN DELEGATES AND INSTRUCTS FOR TILDEN.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKVILLE, April 13.—The Democratic Committee of Jefferson county today elected delegates to the State Convention. Hon. George H. Jenks was chosen Senatorial and —— Neil Representative delegates. They were instructed for Tilden.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WALLACE MEN LAID OUT.

LANCASTER, April 14.—The Democratic Convention of the Representative and Senatorial districts of Lancaster county were held to-day. The result was a complete extinguisher on Senator Wallace's hope of any aid from Lancaster county in the State Convention. The eight delegates elected to-day, with probably one exception, are anti-Wallace. It is deemed certain W. N. Hensel of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and B. J. McGran will be chosen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. McGran beat W. Hayes Grier, who was the Wallace candidate. The eight delegates to the State Convention are set down as warm friends of Speaker Randall, in existing political complications in this State.

LANCASTER, April 14.—A desperate effort has been made here for several weeks to control the Convention held here, by promises of appointment of Cencus enumerators controlled by Senator Wallace in exchange for State delegates. Of the candidates supported by those empowered by Senator Wallace to make the offer, only one out of eight was elected, and he says he is neither a Wallace nor a Randall man, but a Democrat in favor of Philadelphia settling its own quarrels, or of giving each faction equal representation. B. J. McGrann and W. U. Hensel, the dis-barred editor of the *Intelligencer*, will be the National delegates. They are committed to no man and no interest.

LANCASTER, PA., April 14.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated J. L. Steinmetz for Congress for this district.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HOW IT IS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—News of the clean sweep in Lancaster was a source of rejoicing to-day among Speaker Randall and his friends. Wallace has completely lost his temper over the late Tilden victories and his supporters concede that he will be powerless to control the Harrisburg Convention according to the Cameron methods he proposed to put in force. Senator Ermentrout, Chauncey F. Black, Victor E. Piolett and other Pennsylvania Democrats were in town to-day talking over the situation.

PHILADELPHIA.

LIST OF DELEGATES ELECTED BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The Democratic County Committee met to-day and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: First district, John K. Findley; Second, P. J. O'Donnell; Third, Samuel D. McCartney; Fourth, Franklin B. Gowen; Fifth, Gillis Dallatt; Sixth, Gen. Isaac J. Wiston; Seventh, Chas. H. Joyce; Eighth, John A. Scott.

CABLEGRAMS.

Conflict of Jurisdiction Between America and Turkey.

Powerful Religious Combinations Forming in France.

Russian War Vessels Bound For the Chinese Frontier.

Execution of Otero the Spanish Regicide.

Pope Leo Reported Contemplating the Appointment of Four Cardinals in America.

TURKEY.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

LONDON, April 14.—A letter from Constantinople dated April 5th, gives the following particulars of the conflict of jurisdiction between the United States Consul General and the Ottoman authorities, growing out of the arrest of an American citizen for murder, the account which was telegraphed on the 10th inst. A case has come recently before the American consulate, which involves very important questions of international right, and establishes privileged position for American citizens. A treaty between the United States and Turkey stipulates that any American citizen having committed a penal offence must be delivered up to the American Consulate for judgment. This is not the case with any other foreigners, who, if charged with criminal offence against an Ottoman subject, would be tried by an Ottoman Judge, although his case would be watched by the Dragoman of his consulate. A month ago an American citizen established in business at Constantinople, killed an Ottoman subject accidentally. He surrendered himself to the American Consul after having remained hidden for a few days. In the meantime the Turkish police seized everything in his warehouse, in Galata, without having asked the assistance of the American Dragoman. The accused is an importer of arms and the Minister of Police forced a box of arms opened and appropriated several revolvers, which example was followed by other officials. Consul General Heap, who has also charge of affairs, was informed of the charge against the American after this act and on the day previous to his surrender complained to Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the domicile of the American citizens had been violated and robbery committed by the police officials. On the surrender of the homicide Heap informed the Minister of Police of the fact stating that according to the stipulations between the United States and Turkey, he would himself try the prisoner. The Minister of Police has not appeared at the Consulate, and Heap has informed Sawas Pasha, that he will not surrender the prisoner to a Turkish Tribunal, and that he expects evidence to be brought before the Consular Court. Thus the case stands at present. If the prisoner is tried by Heap, other powers will claim similar privileges for their subjects.

A Dispatch from Constantinople cabled the 10th and dated four days later than the above letter states the prisoner had been tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and that Heap decided to give him up to the Ottoman authorities.

The Following was received from Constantinople direct to-night.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—The American who was convicted of manslaughter before the Consular Court and sentenced to imprisonment for two months, has been sent to the American prison at Smyrna. He was conducted thither by Consul General Heap himself.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIBERAL MAJORITY OVER COMBINED OPPOSITION, SIXTY.

LONDON, April 14.—The Liberal majority over the combined opposition, including Home Rulers, will be about sixty. The Irish members who are pledged to follow Parnell's active policy, number thirty-six.

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

The Newmarket Handicap took place to-day. The betting at the start was 100 to 8 against Wallenstein, 11 to 2 against Sword Dance, and 100 to 8 against Simba. Jockey Weston rode Wallenstein. The start was effected in a blinding storm of rain. Almost as soon as the jockey's colors were discernable Wallenstein, on the highest ground, showed in front of Sword Dance, Prologue and Simba. These at three quarters of a mile from home were a long way clear of the rest. About two rods from the winning post Prologue, Simba and Fashion were beaten, and Wallenstein striking away from Sword Dance won in a canter by three lengths. Simba was a bad third. Rothschild's Fashion, who was the favorite in the betting at 5 to 2 came in, fourth.

BEACONSFIELD AND THE QUEEN.

A *Daily News* special states Beaconsfield will have an audience with the Queen on Sunday, when he will communicate to Her Majesty the decision of yesterday's Cabinet council. The Ministry will probably resign on Tuesday.

GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

The *Times* in a leading editorial this morning says: "Whoever may be sent for first by the Queen it seems to be understood that in a very oral sense the decision will rest with Gladstone, and that Gladstone is not yet committed to an absolute determination in the matter. It is certain that a very great pressure will be put upon him to accept officially a responsibility which he cannot really escape."

SPAIN.

EXECUTION OF OTERO, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

MADRID, April 14.—Otero, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso on the evening of December 30, as the royal carriage, containing the King and Queen, was passing through the palace gate, was executed this morning. At the time of his arrest Otero gave his age as nineteen. Yesterday morning the Governor of the prison and the authorities roused Otero and led him in irons, bareheaded and clad in the clothing he wore on the day he attempted the life of the King, to the hall where condemned prisoners hear their sentences in the presence of the Judge. Otero was pale but composed, and signed his sentence with a firm hand. The Judge then delivered Otero into the custody of Brothers of the Order of Pazey Caridad, who led the prisoner to the chapel, which was dimly lighted. Otero expressed repentance, but refused all ministrations of the priests. The regicide was executed at half past eight. The authorities usually present on such occasions were on the scaffold, in front of which a large crowd assembled. Perfect order was maintained. The final visit was made Otero by Duke De Zacto, Grand Chamberlain, who remained twenty minutes with him. It is not known whether the prisoner made any disclosure.

The crowd at the execution numbered fifty thousand, mostly women, and was very noisy.

FRANCE.

A POWERFUL RELIGIOUS COMBINATION FORMING.

PARIS, April 14.—Powerful combinations are being formed against the Government among the clerical friends of religious orders. Gambetta predicts that the Government will resort to a dissolution of the Chambers as a remedy for the existing unsettled state of affairs. Meantime the Communists are violently denouncing and threatening the Government, unless all their fellows are amnestied. Clemenceau is highly displeased at Gambetta's attempt to insolate him among the radicals. The latter, however, are jubilant at his accession, even though it be against his will.

VIGNAUX WINS THE MATCH.

The billiard match between Slosson and Vignaux was concluded to-night. Vignaux took up his run where he left it last night and added eighty points, making a total of 1,531 points without a miss. Slosson made a great effort to restore his fortune and succeeded in achieving a run of 1,103 points, during which he was repeatedly cheered. Vignaux, however, scored 800 required for last night and won the match. In to-nights play Slosson scored 1,980 points which added to his previous count makes a total of 3,118. At the conclusion of the match Slosson asked Vignaux to give him his revenge. Vignaux has not agreed to do so yet but it is probable the encounter will be resumed in a fortnight.

RUSSIA.

WAR VESSELS BOUND FOR THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Herald* states the Russian corps observation will shortly be stationed in Turkeystan, on the Chinese frontier, under command of Col. Kurapotts, who was chief of Gen. Skobileffs staff during the Turkish war. From ten to fifteen vessels will go to the Chinese waters instead of five, as first announced. The whole Pacific fleet will be under command of Admiral Boutakoff, and will include the iron clad Duke of Edinburgh.

The *Golos* is informed from Orenburg that the long continuation of winter has completely exausted the necessaries of life of that region. Rumors of starvation are daily increasing. Five thousand families cannot obtain sufficient food.

ITALY.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF FOUR CARDINALS IN AMERICA.

ROME, April 14.—It is reported here on what is considered good authority that his holiness, the Pope, contemplates creating four additional Cardinals in the United States. The Government of Germany will shortly accredit an embassador to the Vatician, thus re-establishing cardinal relations between the governments which have been long estranged.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Mansion House Relief Committee fund has reached 143,000 pounds. Expenditures, total, 104,000 pounds.

Two thousand Swedes have left Brenen this spring for the United States. One thousand left Christiana on the 4th instant.

EGYPT has decided to occupy the Red Sea coast to Cape Guard, a fine entrance to the Arabian Gulf, and Ali Riza Pasha has been appointed Governor.

A DISPATCH from Cabul says: Abdurrahman Kahn announces his early arrival in Kohistan. All the Kohistan chiefs signed a letter welcoming him back as Sovereign.

KELLY DEMOCRATS DEFEATED.

The Tilden Men Store a Notable Victory in Albany.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Tilden Democracy gained an unprecedented triumph in the city election here yesterday, which is of more than local interest. N. C. Moak, the Chairman of Kelly's State Committee, is also Chairman of the Kelly city organization here. That organization refused to act with the Tilden men, and, resolved to support Birch, the Republican candidate for Mayor, on whom the Smyth and anti-Smyth men had united.

In order to get the control of the Common Council away from the Tilden men, the Kellyites made separate nominations for Aldermen in various wards. Their paper here, the *Evening Times*, put up the Republican ticket and zealously supported it. In the face of this the Tilden men, led by Daniel Manning, Secretary of the State Committee, elected their Mayor and city ticket by nearly 4,000 majority and carried fifteen of the seventeen wards. The men who won here to-day, it is understood, will send a delegation of Mr. Tilden's friends to Syracuse to favor a national delegation who will not oppose his nomination if other States ask for it.

The first lady to vote, under the new law for the School Board, was Miss Kate Stoneman, Secretary of the County Woman's Suffrage Society, a member of the faculty of the State Normal School, sister of Gen. Stoneman, and sister-in-law of Senator Williams of Buffalo. She voted in the Fourteenth Ward, being at the polls before they were opened, and standing seventh in the line of voters. Some twenty-five or thirty women voted for school officers. The votes tendered by five women were refused.

HANGED FOR RAPE.

A Negro Pays the Penalty for an Assault Upon a White Woman.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 14.—James Black, a negro who attempted to outrage the person of Mrs. Hattie Ferris, near Ford's depot, in Dinwiddie county, on the 3d inst., was taken from the jail at Dinwiddie court-house, between 4 and 10 o'clock last night, by an armed body of seventy-five masked men, and hanged to a gallows near the jail on which Jack Pleasant, the negro murderer, was executed about two years ago. After completing their work the maskers left for their homes without being recognized by the jailer, who was knocked down by them before surrendering the keys of the cell in which Black was confined. This morning Black's body was swinging from the gallows, and was viewed by a large crowd of persons. Mrs. Ferris, whom Black attempted to outrage, is a Northern woman, having removed from New York to Dinwiddie county some two months ago. When assaulted she was searching for her cows, which had strayed a considerable distance from her farm. After scouring the woods for two days, Black was captured by a large force of armed men near the scene of the attempted outrage and taken to Dinwiddie court-house for safekeeping. He was to have been arraigned for trial at the county Court next week.

A $20,000 BLAZE.

Thirty Buildings Burned by an Incendiary at Hollidaysburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ALTOONA, PA., April 14.—An extensive fire broke out in A. Holiday's livery stable, Holidaysburg, at four o'clock this afternoon. The home fire department was unable to successfully fight it and sent for help to Altoona which arrived in less than an hour. Eight houses and twenty-two stables were destroyed. The loss will reach $20,000 and the insurance $10,000. The fire was started by an incendiary who was seen and recognized but not captured.

General James L. Mitchell, chief proprietor of the hotel Brunswick, New York, died suddenly last night. The hotel employes are very reticent about the cause of death and refused all information. He was different times proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Albany, and the old American hotel of New York. Gen. Mitchell was Quarter Master General on Governor Morgan's staff.

WASHINGTON.

Feeling Among Congressmen On the West Point Affair.

Reported Defeat of Congressmen Acklen for Renomination.

Speaker Randall Opposed to Adoption of Unit Rule in the Pennsylvania Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ACKLEN DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A private dispatch received here to-day from Louisiana announces the defeat of Acklen for the Democratic renomination to Congress for the Third district.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Commerce Committee has about completed the River and Harbor bill. The appropriations for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio river are as follows. Erie harbor $25,000; Allegheny river from the mouth of French Creek to Pittsburgh $20,000; Davis Island Dam $100,000; for the improvement of the Ohio river $150,000 for which amount $40,000 is for that portion of the river lying within Pennsylvania, for the locks and dams on Big Sandy $50,000. T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

THE WHITTAKER CASE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senator Bruce has asked his friends of both parties in the Senate to delay final action on the Military Academy Appropriation bill until it shall be made more apparent than it now is that Cadet Whittaker is receiving fair treatment in the pending investigation. The request of Mr. Bruce, who is about to leave Washington for ten days, has been granted, and he has received numerous assurances, both from Republicans and Democrats, that this bill shall not be acted upon until after his return. There is no disguising the fact that there is a strong sentiment in both Houses of Congress which severely condemns the management of the Whittaker case, and this feeling is not bounded by party lines. Unless it shall be made very clear that the treatment of the colored cadet in the pending investigation has been in all respects fair, and such as a white cadet would have received, there will be a strong attack made upon West Point when the Appropriation bill comes from the Committee of Conference, and both Republicans and Democrats will take part in it. The intensity of the feeling in regard to this matter may be measured by the declaration of a leading Republican Congressman who has been for a long time one of the most pronounced friends of the Academy that he was about ready to vote for abolishing West Point unless the present case there took on more favorable features.

RANDALL OPPOSES THE UNIT RULE.

Speaker Randall has written a letter to prominent Democratic politicians in Pennsylvania opposing the unit rule in the forthcoming State Convention.

THE EXODUS PROBING.

The Senate Exodus Committee examined Dr. Lamb of Parsons, Kansas. Many of the refugees told witness they were induced to come to Kansas by circulars which were distributed in Texas last June. The witness had never been able to procure one of these circulars, but was informed they were signed by Governor St John of Kansas. He did not wish to be understood as saying that Governor St John himself issued the circulars, but said he believed they were issued from Republican headquarters with St. John's knowledge. M. Bosworth, dry goods merchant of Topeka, Kansas, said he was a member of the Freedmen's Relief Association and ex-Treasurer of the Association. He denied the truth of the assertion of the previous witness (Dr. Lamb) so far as it intimated that the Relief Association had instigated the exodus from Texas.

OUTSTANDING SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Wallace requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and extinguish all outstanding six per cent. United States bonds to the amount of not less than five million dollars per week. The bill further provides that the amount of these and of all other purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States to be made by the Secretary in each successive week shall be advertised by him on the Monday of the week preceding.

THE WOOD PULP PATENT.

The House Patents Committee is said to be disposed to report favorably on the bill to repeal the Voelter Wood pulp patent. The ground for repeal is alleged fraud in securing the passage of the law.

ZADOK STREET ON ABUSE OF ANIMALS.

Zadok Street, now of Ohio, formerly President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Pittsburgh, representing the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has made a statement before the Agriculture Committee, by request of Secretary Sherman, detailing the causes of diseases among cattle and swine, caused by crowded rail transportation. The committee will give the subject immediate attention, and endeavor to rectify abuses.

"LOOK TO THE SENATE."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Senator Grover of Oregon, is dangerously sick at Wilmington, Delaware. It is reported that he has suffered a shock of paralysis. The news of his serious illness has excited considerable apprehension in Democratic circles here because of the fact that the Oregon Legislature is Republican, and would doubtless elect a Republican to fill his term, which does not expire until 1883, and because the loss of another Democratic Senator would endanger the Democratic supremacy in the Senate after March 4, 1881. The Senate now stands forty-three Democrats and thirty-two Republicans, counting David Davis as a Democrat. In 1881, the terms of twenty-five Senators expire—fourteen Democratic Senators go out and eleven Republican Senators. Nine of the Democratic vacancies will doubtless be filled with Democrats, to wit: those elected or to be elected by Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. In Ohio a Republican has already been elected, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will probably send Republicans in the place of their four Democrats now representing those States. In other words, the Democrats are almost sure to lose five Senators, and they will gain one in Mississippi, where a Democrat is already elected to succeed Bruce. Conceding the Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania vacancies to the Republicans, the slate will stand in 1881, thirty-nine Democrats and thirty-seven Republicans—counting Davis as a Democrat; but if Senator Grover should die and a Republican be sent to fill his place, the Senate would stand thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-eight Republicans, still counting Davis as a Democrat, and counting Indiana as a sure Democratic State. From this it may be seen how precarious a hold the Democrats have upon the United States Senate, and how much anxiety is felt by the Democratic leaders over the coming Senatorial elections. The Democrats have some hopes of returning a Democrat from New Jersey and some of getting a Democratic Senator in Maine, and it is quite among the possibilities that the Democratic supremacy in the Senate may depend upon the election of a Democrat in Maine.

THE AMERICAN ROTHSCHILD.

When the last quarter's checks for interest on Four-per-cent. bonds were sent out the first of the month, Wm. H. Vanderbilt had registered in his name Four-per-cent. bonds to the amount of $31,000,000. Since that time there have been received from Vanderbilt for registration in his name Four-per-cent. bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, which makes him at this time the owner of $51,000,000 of that class of bonds. It is reported here that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose to invest in Four-per-cent. bonds the money which he will receive in a few days in a final settlement for the New York Central Railroad Stock sold to the syndicate.

The increasing popularity of this class of bonds is shown by the fact that a large number of them are received daily by the Register of the Treasury from small holders for transfer. It is said that if Vanderbilt should sell all his Central stock he could become the owner of $100,000,000 of Government bonds, or about one-fourteenth of all that are in existence. As it is, he owns more than one man ever held against this Government, and it amounts to as much as the entire annual expenses of the Government some years before the war. The checks for interest which he will receive every ninety days will amount to over $500,000, or over $5,000 a day.

GOVERNORSHIP OF DAKOTA.

There is quite a contest over the appointment of Governor for the Territory of Dakota, the office made vacant by the death of Wm. H. Howard. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, went to the President this morning, and recommended the appointment of ex-Congressman Rusk. Senator Baldwin and others of the Michigan delegation recommended Henry M. Lord, of Detroit, and the New Hampshire people asked the appointment of ex-Sergent-at-Arms Ordway. The President stated to everybody that the people of Dakota had asked delay until they could be heard from.

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURN CASE.

The Committee on Elections to-day instructed Representative Manning to submit to the House the Washburn-Donnelly case in behalf of the committee, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: First, That William D. Washburn is not entitled to his seat, for reasons submitted, and which are embodied in the majority report already published, and second, that Ignatius Donnelly is not entitled to the seat in the House from the Third Wisconsin district, for reasons embodied in the minority report, also published.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals heard arguments in favor of making the Wabash and Erie Canal a chip canal.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day voted two to one against granting any extension to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The matter will come up in full committee on Friday.

Gen. Grant arrived at Little Rock, Ark., at 7 o'clock last evening, stealing a march upon the citizens. The city is thronged with visitors.

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.

Tom Boyd's Perilous Leap at Munfordsville, Kentucky.

MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., April 12.—A few days since, Thomas Boyd, a clock-tinker, claiming Belfast, Ireland, as his home, came to this place and had a notice published in the Hart county *Democrat* that he would jump off the railroad bridge across Green river, a structure one hundred and twenty-five feet high. At ten o'clock on Sunday last, people began to gather from all points in the country. By twelve o'clock at least one thousand people had collected, eager and anxious to see the unparalleled feat.

When the bridge watchman had informed the impatient crowd that the railroad company had given him orders to stop Boyd from jumping numerous threats were made by the most determined to have him make the leap. Dissatisfied, the crowd moved a short distance up the river, and made Boyd climb a sycamore tree about forty feet high and jump from that. This he did with dexterity. The crowd cheered furiously, and became so much the more anxious to see him make the leap from the bridge.

Finally, as a last resort, dispatches were sent to the proper railroad authorities in Louisville on the subject, and, in reply, word was received that he could do so under protest and at his own peril. Clothed in black pants and white vest, a tight-fitting recull cap and in his stocking feet, he walked ont to the middle of the bridge as cool as most men under ordinary circumstances.

The immense gathering of people, so far beneath that they looked like pygmies, was moved by intense feeling, and became hushed and silent. One, two, three, and the daring diver, springing head foremost, dashed one hundred and twenty feet down into the water below. For a few seconds he was underneath the water; but as soon as he appeared above the surface, swimming lustily, a tremendous cheer went up from both banks of the river, and the canoe that paddled him ashore was met by hundreds of excited people, and Boyd's cap was filled to overflowing with silver.

He is the same man that jumped off the Ohio Falls bridge; but this is at least thirty feet higher, and is decidedly the highest jump and the most daring feat of the kind ever performed in America. Saturday he proposes to jump off the railroad bridge at Bowling Green.

IRON ORE.

Heavy Contracts for the Lake Superior Article.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Inquiry among men heavily interested in Lake Superior iron mines show the season's contracts call for 1,650,000 tons of ore from that region; 450,000 tons will go to Lake Michigan parts and most of the balance comes to Cleveland and vicinity. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company have contracts for rails and other manufactures which will require many months to fill, and other extensive works here are proportionately busy, and report they will not be materially affected by the present agitation of the iron market. Iron manufacturers and ore dealers here are looking for a reaction in the market and better prices, which they expect will soon be established on a natural and healthy basis, where they will remain without much fluctuation for one or two years.

ONCE MORE.

The Story of Tilden's Proposed Withdrawal Revived.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A Washington special to the *Evening Bulletin* says: A Democrat of prominence, one who has held high positions in the councils of his party, informed your correspondent to-day that Tilden has written a letter to be read at the New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse declining to be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention and withdrawing his name. The reason assigned for the course is the condition of his health. This same gentleman says Tilden prepared the letter two months ago withdrawing his name, but the intercession of personal friends prevented it from being made public.

The extensive tannery of Kistler Bros., at Lock Haven, Pa., burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $100,000. Insurance $75,000.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Two Philadelphians Indulge In Pistol Practice.

Harmless Shots Exchanged Over a Personal Dispute.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A duel took place on Saturday morning, on the State lines of Delaware and Maryland, four and a quarter miles southeast of the little town of Newark, Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railway, between two of the most prominent society and club men of Philadelphia—namely, Dr. J. William White, lecturer and demonstrator at tee medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, and Robert Adams, familiarly known as "Bertie" Adams, a wealthy representative of one of the old families of the Quaker City. Both are members of the city troop and of the Philadelphia social art clubs, and are not only highly respectable but very well known in the best society. The cause, as usual in most such difficulties, a lady, was at the bottom of the misunderstanding. The quarrel which led to the duel arose out of a remark made at the rooms of the City Troop. Among the troopers generally it was regarded as a merely trivial matter, containing no possibilities of future hostilities. It proved, however, that correspondence looking to satisfaction, in one shape or the other, began the next morning.

On Sunday morning the young men left for a spot at which the States of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania corner, which is about two miles beyond Newark.

On arriving at the spot, it remained only to measure the ground and place the men. This done, the men were placed without any question. The weapons were a pair of 9-inch rifled pistols of regulation dueling size. Mr. Adams having been the aggrieved party, was adjudged entitled to the first shot. Dr. White's second gave the word, which was to be, "Fire! one, two!" the shot to be fired between "one" and "two." He stood about five yards off the line between the principals, and, as it proved, in the most dangerous place, for Mr. Adams was fingering his weapon rather nervously and looking as if he had much rather be elsewhere. He fired correctly enough as far as the order was concerned, but the direction of the line of smoke was much nearer the second commanding than the principal. The bullet, at all events, did not harm Dr. White. The latter, when his turn came, fired in the air. Mr. Adams was asked whether he desired a second shot, but politely declined, saying that he was entirely satisfied. The seconds then held a consultation and decided unanimously that ample satisfaction had been given. The principals thereupon shook hands, and the parties again entered their carriages and returned to Wilmington, where they took a train for this city.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Rev. A. S. Dobbs, D. D., to be Tried Again at Meadville.

Rev. A. S. Dobbs, D. D., who some time ago got into trouble at Meadville and was tried by a church court for using obscene language and violent acts towards his wife and son, is in hot water again. In the first trial he was convicted but a higher church court acquitted him and restored him to the ministry. Bishop Simpson then transferred him to Charleston, South Carolina. Before leaving Meadville Dr. Dobbs issued a large paper for gratuitous distribution, containing thirty-two columns of abuse of the ministers and people who had testified, argued and decided as to his guilt. Among the clergymen whose reputation was stained by this statement several joined in preferring new charges against him, that of scandalizing his brethren, and on this charge he will be tried in Meadville on April 20th. Dr. Dobbs at first peremptorily refused to appear for trial, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but Bishop Simpson overruled this objection, and Dr. Dobbs will have to appear. Rev. Francis H. Beck, P. E., of Meadville, will preside at the trial, and Rev. Dr. Wheeler, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, will appear as attorney for the prosecutors.

THE saloon keepers of Allegheny county were made comparatively happy Tuesday, by Judge Stowe, who in Common Pleas Court No. 1 rendered an opinion deciding that County Treasurer McCallin shall issue licenses to sell liquor under the Act of 1875, which fixes the minimum fee at $50. The title of the case was the Commonwealth ex rel. Max Schneider vs. Wm. S. McCallin, Treasurer of Allegheny County, &c., 44 June Term, 1880. Application for a Mandamus.

Rev. Wm. B. Orvis has been expelled from the Philadelphia Association of Congregational Ministers, because of his connection with the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, where a re

SOMERSET COUNTY.

An Indication of Tilden's Strength With the People.

The Democracy Unanimously for Him.

ADDISON, Somerset County, April, 9 1880.
To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Post:

The delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg from this county will be selected by the members of the township Committee, and as the Committee is appointed by the Chairman of the county Committee instead of being elected, no doubt will endeavor to faithfully represent the wishes of the Democracy in regard to their choice of a Presidential candidate. It was thought best to test the sentiment of the people of the township.

A ballot box has been for some time in the office of William Roddy Esq., a veteran Democrat who cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828 and has voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since that time.

A list of voters was kept in the office and each ballo, as voted, was numbered. One hundred votes were cast with the following result:—Tilden 84 Hancock 5 Bayard 4 McClellan 2 Seymour 1 Judge Black 1 the nominee 3.

This township gave Tilden 52 majority in 1876 and the Democratic ticket an average majority of 83 at the spring election of 1880. The Democrats of the entire Southern portion of this county are almost unanimously in favor of Samuel J. Tilden and the only objection to his nomination is on the ground of availability.

Ask the question: Do you know of one Democrat who will not support Tilden if he is the candidate? The reply is always no—there is none in this vicinity, but can he carry New York? We only know that he has carried his own State by large majorities each time that he has been a candidate; that he got the electoral vote of New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut, that he had the popular vote by a majority of over 250,000—that he had the majority of the electoral votes of the United States—that he is de jure, the President of the United States. We have nothing to say derogatory to the character or qualifications of any of the candidates—we have no fault to find with those earnest Democrats who are trying by fair methods to make either McClellan, Hancock or Hendricks our standard-bearer—we only ask of them "political comity" and justice. Let us contend then in generous rivalry for the success of the man of our choice so that when the nomination is made and we join battle with our common foe—there may be no weapon tipped with envy and malice to recoil upon our cause—nothing said we would wish to recall—no act done that we would regret. Addision will give the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention an enthusiastic support, but with Tilden at the head of the ticket, English of Indiana (second) we would march to certain victory. J. W.

A SILENT SERMON.

Service for Deaf Mutes Yesterday Afternoon.

A Silence which Becomes Oppressive to Persons Who Can Hear.

A sermon without spoken words, a complete religious service conducted silently and with only pantomimic gestures, is one that is seldom seen. Yet such a service did take place S nday in the chapel of Trinity Episcopal Church, Sixth avenue. Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, conducted the exercises which were for the benefit of deaf mutes, of whom there were present probably some fifteen or twenty. Every feature of the Episcopalian service was observed without a single word being spoken, the singing, of course, being omitted. The gestures of the preacher were multitudinous, and to those who did not understand them, exceedingly peculiar, yet from the strict attention paid to him by that portion of the audience for whose benefit they were intended, it was evident they were fully understood. But little of the deaf and dumb alphabet was used, the minister depending almost altogether upon the sign language. He would touch the forehead with one hand then with both; with two fingers, and with all; close both hands together; touch the tips of his fingers; strike the open palm of one hand with the closed fist of the other; touch first one elbow and then the other; place one hand and then both on his breast; lift his eyes to the ceiling; nod his head and do various other remarkable and unintelligible things, but all perfectly intelligible to the earnest look of his attentive congregation.

But how oppressive became the silence! One felt like getting up and yelling out at the top of his voice, to jump, do anything which would break the terrible stillness. A man may stay in a room contentedly all day when he knows he may go out at any moment he pleases, but if locked in he is wild that instant to be out. Just such an effect do these silent pantomimic services have upon a person who can hear and talk. And what associations and ideas arise in one's mind. All that one has ever heard or read of silence comes to mind. The terrible woes of Bulwer's last man can more fully be appreciated under such circumstances and are instantly recalled. And think of a whole life-time of such silence, vast, illimitable, unbroken. Not alone the loss of the great harmonies of nature, the melodies of song, the beauties of eloquence, the tones of love, but of every sound—it takes such an occasion to make one realize the greatness of the loss of the sense of hearing. One person there was in yesterday's audience—no, they were not auditors, seers—paid no attention to the preacher and cared nothing for the silence. That was a child, a babe just old enough to be observant, which crowed and chirped in its mother's arms in the fullness of satisfaction and made a bright picture in a somber gloomy setting.

Rev. Mr. Mann ministers to over ten thousand deaf mutes in the United States, and is constantly employed. He is thoroughly conversant in the sign language as well as the alphabets and makes himself at once *en rapport* with those whom he is instructing.

IT PROVES A MURDER.

Mrs. Rachel Smith Dies of Her Injuries.

Mrs. Rachel Smith who was assailed at her house near Greensburg on Wednesday night as reported in THE POST on Saturday, died of her injuries at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The murder is still enshrouded in a great deal of mystery, and the murderer is still at liberty. On the night of the murder there were only $75 in the house, and that was not disturbed by the murderer. Ellen Smith, the daughter, who fell from the roof and crawled to a neighbor's house says the man first went to a window, broke a pane of glass, then went to the door and broke it in. The neighbors who entered the house first after the tragedy say the window with the pane of glass broken was partially raised. If the man could get in through the window, why should he break open a door? And yet, that there was a man there seems a fact, because there were many who observed the horse and wagon going away; that is, they heard the sound of the wheels. On the other hand the doors look as if they had been battered down from the inside and while the murdered woman was up stairs, according to Ellen's account, she was down stairs when found, and there was no blood up stairs. The deceased received $2,000 as her share of her husband's money when he died, and this sum will be divided among the other children.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

THE Altoona barbers have increased the prices for shaving.

A NUMBER of Maryland miners have been taken to the Clearfield coal regions to take the place of the strikers.

CHARLES GIBBONS, aged twelve years, was beheaded by a freight train on the P. R. R., at South Fork on Saturday.

JOHN STEWART'S handsome brick residence in Independence township, Washington county, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $5,000, fully covered by insurance.

MAY FISKE, proprietor of the troupe of blondes, attempted to horsewhip Walter K. Landis, city editor of the Bradford *Journal*, on Friday, but didn't succeed. Landis had written an objectionable article about May's company.

THE amount of money necessary to secure the extension of the Pittsburgh Southern Railroad via Hillsboro, Carmichaels and Mt. Morris, has nearly all been secured. The sum has been raised between Hillsboro and Carmichaels.

THE new ore mine on the Singleton farm, Venango county, has been opened to the first drift. The ore vein is fifty-six inches deep, divided by a slate seam six inches in thickness. Wesley Dewoody, the owner, expects to have the mine running in a few days.

THE Loan Exhibition at the M. E. Church at Beaver was inaugurated on Wednesday night with appropriate exercises. Capt. John F. Dravo and others delivered addresses, and the North Avenue M. E. Church choir of Allegheny furnished some delightful music.

INCENDIARIES set fire to a number of oil barrels in the cellar of Boyd Bros'. Grocery store at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, on Friday night, but the flames were soon discovered and easily extinguished. Residents of the place think that the object was to destroy the town.

THE Greene county Grand Jury ignored the bill against Superintendant Swart of the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Gauge R. R. He was prosecuted by Tanner, a former conductor for receiving pay for services as Superintendent of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad, while he was a director of that corporation.

N. S. TANNER, a former conductor on the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, has charged Jacob Swart, Superintendent and Director, with violating an act of Assembly, which prohibits a director of a railroad from holding any other position in the corporation and receiving compensation for his services. The penalty is said to be $500. Mr. Swart entered bail for court.

THE new Opera House at West Bridgewater will be opened to the public on Tuesday evening. The good church folk of the place are up in arms against the new Temple of Sin, as they call it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the opening play, and if some of the Methodist brethren were to attend the play they might possibly change their minds about the wickedness of the drama.

HIGHLY exaggerated reports have been published in the Pittsburgh papers of the fire at the Gautier steel works, Johnstown, on Saturday morning. A portion of the roof was burned, but the entire damage to the building will not exceed $2,000. The damage to the stock by water is trifling. Most of the employes were at work on Saturday. The company announce their readiness to fill all orders and further declare that there will be no delay in orders at which they were working.

FAILURES FOR A QUARTER.

Large Decrease in Number and in Amount.

The mercantile agency of Messrs. Dunn & Co. have submitted their first quarterly report for the year, showing the number of failures in the country during the three months ending March 31st. The statement makes the following showing:

States and Territories.	Number of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States	212	$ 1,239,844
Middle States	444	4,943,340
Southern States	241	2,452,080
Western States	545	6,620,959
Pacific States and Territories	190	1,515,552
Total	1,432	$12,777,074
Dominion of Canada	503	$ 4,816,277

Following is a comparative statement showing the number and amount of failures in the United States during the first three months of the years stated:

Year.	Failures. Number.	Amount.
1877	2,869	$54,538,070
1878	3,355	82,078,826
1879	2,324	43,112,666
1880	1,432	12,777,074

The statement of Messrs. Dunn & Co. says: "The failures for the first quarter of the present year, as will be seen by the above table, number only 1,432 with liabilities of only $12,777,074. These figures are exceptionally small, and show a decrease in the number of casualties of nearly one-half, as compared with the first quarter of any previous year since 1874. The liabilities are less than they were before reported in any quarter since the commencement of the publication of quarterly returns. It is a fact full of significance that the indebtedness of failed parties, in the first three months of the present year, do not equal one-fourth of the sum to which they amounted in any first quarter in the last preceding six years. As time progresses, the figures relating to failures seem to indicate a steady continuance of favorable conditions for the trade of the country."

To increase, and thicken the growth of hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Nothing better known to science.

Can't be Beat.

Children's Genuine Morocco Button Boots, 8 to 11, at $1 00.

Misses' Genuine Morocco Button Boots, 12 to 2, at $1 25.

Ladies' Genuine Morocco Button Boots, 3 to 7, at $1 50.

Ladies' Fine Kid Button, 3 to 7, at $1 75, at JOHN KALBFELL'S Central Shoe House, 138 Smithfield street.
10-12-17-w

Only $2 00

For nice Good Sewed Men's Button Boots, at JOHN KALBFELL'S Central Shoe House, 138 Smithfield street.
10-12-17-w

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion and deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of h s titude and despondency, are all readily re moved by these Bitters. 14 -

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBILITY
AND
NERVOUSNESS
ARE CURED!

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there." DR. CLAY.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,—*Dear Sir:* During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diptheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering; among those are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

NOTE.—It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish Physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city where it is known, recommend it.

PRICE:

$1.50 per Bottle. $7.50 for SIX Bottles.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.
Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle
apr3:W1m

THE MILD POWER CURES!
HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breat, or a valuable horse or ox	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc	1 00
33.	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50
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The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use **KIDNEY WORT** *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.**
Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.
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50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

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THE STEAMSHIPS FOR EUROPE
Sailing during May, June and July are rapidly filling. Parties contemplating a trip to Europe should apply at once, so as to secure good accommodations. Special inducements on Cabin business. For best berths and lowest rates apply to the undersigned. Tickets for Europe to this country also issued at lowest rates. MAX SCHAMBERG, **131** Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. **It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone**—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

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Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or a **valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such aliments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Wind-galls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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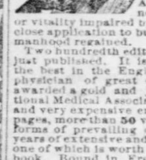
KNOW THYSELF.



THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood realized.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than **50** valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive practice

WASHINGTON.

Senator Wallace, Cries, "Hold Enough!" in Pennsylvania.

The Way Pittsburgh Does Not Get a Postoffice Appropriation.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1880.

The Senate Democrats have been caucusing all day and will hold another meeting to-morrow, to determine the propriety of bringing up the Kellogg case in the Senate. Bayard, Thurman, Lamar, Gordon and others are opposed to action, while Hill and Salisbury insist it shall be taken up. Owing to a disposition to avoid prolonged political discussions and to have an early adjournment, Kellogg will probably be allowed to retain his stolen seat.

DONNELLY TO THE FORE.

Mr. Donnelly will on Monday demand a Congressional investigation into Mr. Springer's charge that he wrote a letter to him (Springer) offering him $5,000 for Washburn. The silly story that Finley, a cheap lobbyist, is mixed up in the affair has been squelched by the denial of Tilden that he has any relations with him. Such denial was not needed here where Finley is known as a hotel bummer.

A REPUBLICAN'S SUCCESS.

The sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections, to-day agreed to report in favor of Bisbee, the Republican who is contesting the seat of Hall, Democrat, in the Second Florida district. This action will probably be ratified by the full Committee, and some Democrats say that Bisbee will get the seat.

WALLACE FOR PEACE.

The overtures for peace and harmony made by Senator Wallace through the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* in a long dispatch to that paper to-day, are regarded here as evidence that Wallace gives up the fight against Tilden and Randall for control of the Harrisburg Convention, owing to the decided victories for Tilden in nearly all the counties that have lately elected delegates.

ERRETT'S INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.

On Monday last, three bills appropriating an aggregate amount of $325,000 for public buildings in Charleston, West Virginia, Paducah, Kentuckey, and Cleveland, Ohio, were rushed through the House under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Shallenberger was about to offer one appropriation of $150,000 for Government buildings at Pittsburgh, and try to put it through in the same way, when Mr. Blount prevented him by moving an adjornment which was carried. Blount says he never saw this theory of bringing appropriation bills from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and passing them under a suspension of the rules attempted before, and he had no idea that it would be done under the operation of the new rules. He says the only way to do is to fight it, and if Shallenberger tries to put the Pittsburgh bill through on Monday week, he will get up and denounce it and fight it, and prevent its passage. Pittsburgh has a poor show for an appropriation with such an unpopular Representative as Errett. If the Twenty-Second Congressional District was represented by a Democrat, Pittsburgh would get a Postoffice.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUPERVISOR.

The trouble over the Philadelphia Census Supervisorship continues. Wallace had Sherwood rejected so uncermoniously the other day that Hayes has got mad and threatens to send in the name of a Democrat. Wallace will then have to take the responsibility of rejecting a reputable Democrat, as he did in the case of Clark. Wallace cannot afford to do this. He is universally condemned and denounced by both Democrat and Republican members of Congress for his dictatorial, unreasonable and unwarranted course. Congressman Harmer says that there is not a more competent man or one freer from complications in Philadelphia than Dr. Sherwood, who had the endorsement of the eastern delegation from that city in Congress. The only objection was that Wallace feared he might appoint some Democratic enumerators that would be friendly to Randall, or at least that he would not appoint men who would use their positions solely to prevent Randall's return to Congress. Congressman Harman, who was Sherwood's principal friend, is very sore over the defeat of his man and sees no way out of the difficulty. He finds the case in the form of a syllvgism thus: If no Wallace man can be appointed, if no Randall man can be confirmed and if a competent man who has no relations with them is to be rejected, there will be no Census Supervisor for Philadelphia.

ASSAULTS ON TILDEN.

Efforts have been made in the Republican press and by some Democratic sheets whose especial business seems to be to defame the legally elected President of the United States, to connect Tinden's name with the Springer-Manning-Donnelly scandal. Finley, who wrote the threatening letter to Springer, denies over his own signature that he had any authority to speak for Mr. Tilden, but over and beyond that is the conclusive fact that Finley is not the trusted or accredited friend or agent of Tilden. It is true that Finley performed valuable services for Tilden in 1879, but he has since fallen from grace and has been loafing about Washington hotels all winter doing nothing and never pretending to anybody in any instance to have any connection with or authority from Tilden. Finley is not the man to be intrusted by Tilden with important business and if he had wanted Donnelly seated he had abundant oppertunity to tell Springer so personally. It is well known that during nearly all of his numerous visits to New York during the consideration of the Donnelly case Springer called upon Mr. Tilden and whether or not the latter ever said anything about the matter to Springer, it was generally believed here by members of the Election Committee that Tilden was opposed to Donnelly

FRANK GOWEN IN POLITICS.

It is stated here that Franklin B. Gowen President of the Reading Railroad has acceded to the wishes of his political friends in Philadelphia and agreed to be a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, going as a contestant of McGowan, a Wallace man. His name will add weight and character to the contesting delegates from Philadelphia. It being now assumed that the Convention will be anti-Wallace it is probable that the name of Mr. Gowen will be presented as one of the delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convntion. Gowan is enthusiastically in favor of the re-nomination of Tilden.

DON'S PLACE UNDER GRANT.

Sam Barr, Don Cameron's Lieutenant and Secretary, is very emphatic and profane in the asrtion that Grant will be renominated at Chicago on the first ballot before Pennsylvania is reached, provided his name goes before the Convention. Cameron is to be Minister of Finance under the Empire if the Third Term programme goes through under the pressure of the machine.

LITTLE ALECK STEPHENS.

Little Aleck Stephens, who has betrayed every cause that he ever espoused, and bolted almost every nomination that was ever made both while he professed to be a Whig and while he has pretended to be a Democrat, gets himself interviewed regularly every fortnight so that he can counsel the Democracy not to nominate Tilden and avoid his own purpose to vote for Grant. This of itself is a matter of small concern like the source from which it emanates, but when Mr. Stephens professes to speak for the Democracy of Georgia, and say they are opposed to Tilden, and that he could not carry the State if he were nominated, the language Sparks applied to Clymer will fit his small anatomy. The fact is, that the Atlanta *Constitution* within the past month, sent reliable reporters all over the State of Georgia, and got the expressions of the rank and file of the Democracy upon their Presidential preferences with great care, and in great number, and the result showed that Tilden had three friends to one for any other candidate. This was published at length, and came to the notice of Mr. Stephens without doubt, as is to be reasonably supposed. The Democratic press of Georgia, "is almosta unit for Tilden," another fact that Mr. Stephens could not help but know. Stephens will not do for authority to speak for the Georgia Democracy for the double reason that nobody regards him as a Democrat, and that he wilfully flies in the face of the truth.

BRIGHAM GETS ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.

C. D. Brigham, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, who was nominated early in the winter for Surveyor General of Florida, but whose nomination was never confirmed by the Senate, has been appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury Department among the alligators to work up the Sherman interest at four dollars a day and "perqs." Sherman has the State filled with these special agents, the savory Conover being among the number, and yet men direct from Florida say that John has no show to win. The State will probably be divided between Grant and Blaine, and no instructions are likely to be given.

GOV. BISHOP ON OHIO.

Ex-Governor Bishop of Ohio arrived here to-day. He claims that Ohio is a doubtful State that can be carried by the Democracy at the coming election with an acceptable ticket. Bishop is for Tilden for President.

SENATOR GROVER ILL.

Senator Grover of Oregon is seriously ill. He has not been in his seat for weeks. He seems to be completely broken down and is threatened with paralysis.

CLYMER TO BE MARRIED.

A session will be held to-morrow to finish the army appropriation bill which Mr. Clymer has in charge, at the earnest request of Mr. Clymer, who wants to go to St. Louis to be married next week, to the widow of J. R. Clemens.

Speaker Randall received a dispatch notifying him that York County elected five Tilden delegates to-day. This insures Beltzhoover's Congressional district for Tilden.

WALLACE'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Senator Wallace after his defeat, comes forward in the Philadelphia *Times* with the olive branch and counsels peace and harmony, whereupon Speaker Randall says he cannot say that he is not for harmony, but that McGowan and his party in Philadelphia will not have harmony. The Speaker says: "We have the State without doubt." The overtures by Mr. Wallace for harmony are regarded here as the last desperate stroke on his part to defeat Tilden in Pennsylvania by demoralizing his adherents. Congressmen opposed to Tilden readily admit that Senator Wallace is already defeated in Pennsylvania.

Senators Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton and Vest and Representative Blackburn will address a Democratic mass meeting at Winchester, Va., May 3rd, in opposition to the Readjusters. T. H.

NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Conkling has introduced a very elaborate bill for the establishment of a new bankrupt system. The bill was drawn by Judge Loring of Massachusetts, of the United States District Court, and has been submitted to and approved by a great many learned lawyers and judges. The bill is very long, too long to be printed in this connection, and no abstract could be made of its contents so as to give a just idea of the bill. It is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and is understood to meet with almost unanimous favor. The necessity of some uniform bankrupt law has been urged upon Congress by the merchants of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, and the appeal has come from such influential quarters that Congress will doubtless not adjourn until some system can be adopted. The complaint is that under the State bankrupt systems the non-resident creditors can not obtain justice, and it was stated before the Judiciary Committee by an eminent lawyer who makes a specialty of this sort of practice, that if an average was taken of the schedules in all the bankruptcy cases that have been adjudicated within the last ten years, fifty per cent of the claims would be shown to come from non-residents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will in all probability vote in favor of the proposition to declare forfeited the lands of the Northern Pacific railroads not already earned by construction. These lands amount to about 36,000,000 acres. The Committee is unalterably opposed to a further extension of time, and is in favor of restoring the lands to the Government. The sub-committee to-day determined to vote on the question to-morrow. The Democratic members of the committee believe it will be a feather in the hat of a Democratic Congress to recover these valuable lands voted years ago by a reckless Republican Congress to jobbers who expected to become princes at the expense of the people. These lands, it is claimed, will be worth to the Government over $100,000,000. There is little doubt that the Senate Committe will take action similar to that of the House committee. Messrs. Ransom, Williams, Lamar, Pendleton, Eaton, Jones, and Grover are the Democratic members of that committee, and Messrs. Dawes, Teller, Windom and Saunders are the Republicans.

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad Cold or Cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. Price 25 cents.

CRIMINAL DOINGS.

A Philadelphia Physician Suspected of Poisoning His Wife.

Mysterious Murder in the Woods in Durham, N. H.

Desperate Struggle and Murder of a Desperado.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

EDINBURG, Pa., April 11.—Johnston Coulter was shot and instantly killed while hunting in the woods near Beaver City yesterday. He was found near a fence and is supposed to have been shot by the accidental discharge of his gun while crossing a fence.

SUSPECTED WIFE POISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11. — A prominent physician of this city was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having caused the death of his wife by poison. An investigation was held by Coroner Gilbert at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About a week ago Mrs. Elizabeth Goerson, wife of Dr. F. Goerson, homeopathic physician, died at her husband's residence on Cumberland street, and suspicion was excited from the fact that no certificate of her death was reported to the Health Officer. Mrs. Goerson was possessed of a fortune in her own right, and yesterday a will, the contents of which cannot at present be procured, was presented at the office of the Register of Wills for probate. The Register refused to accept the document because a brother of the dead woman, Mr. James N. Lauder, of West Philadelphia, has filed a caveat which was to stand against any will offered. This proceeding heightened the suspicion of foul play which had already been strengthened by a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased woman. Since then a chemical analysis of the stomach has been made and white arsenic has been found in the woman's stomach. Dr. Goerson, when arrested, said the officers would find that they were mistaken in supposing him to be a murderer.

DIED GAME.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., April 11.—A desperate encounter took place about five miles from this place yesterday morning between Revenue Officer Stockton and Joe Reynolds, a noted moonshiner. It has long been a boast of Reynolds that he could never be captured alive. Officer Stockton has been tracing him, and this morning caught him in the woods, far from his gang.

Both being men of powerful physique and evenly matched, they prepared for a rough struggle. Stockton cocked his pistol and cried, "Surrender in the name of the Commonwealth!" Reynold's reply was a pistol-shot, which went through the officer's hat.

Drawing a bowie-knife, Reynolds—who, it seems, had but this one chamber in his revolver loaded—rushed at Stockton, who fired at him and missed. Both men clinched, the officer warding off the knife-thrusts. He managed in the struggle to get his pistol in position, and shot the desperado through the neck. With the exclamation of "I die game!" Reynolds loosened his grip and fell back dead.

NEGRO CARVED BY A WHITE MAN.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 11.—At ten o'clock last night a young colored man named Joseph Warwick, a driver in Petticrew's quarries, was dangerously cut in the neck, arm and side by Clark Leffel, a white boy, who was intoxicated. The two had been in a saloon on North Market street, and Leffel started out to go home. In the alley outside Warwick seized Leffel to prevent his leaving, when the latter whipped out a pocketknife and used it as above stated. As soon as it was noised about that another white man had cut a colored man, a mob of colored roughs gathered and attempted to take the prisoner from the police. Stones were thrown, one striking Leffel in the back. The mob became so violent and threatening that the officer in charge of the prisoner had to take him into a hotel office and thence by a rear exit to the station house, from which he was removed to jail as soon as the crowd left. The affair was a repetition of that of last fall, when a young colored man was beaten at the Fair ground. Leffel is charged with cutting with intent to kill. He is the main support of a widowed mother.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY.

NEWMARKET, N. H., April 10.—Yesterday afternoon, while three little girls were gathering May flowers in the woods at Durham, N. H., they discovered the headless body of a young man, nearly nude. The town authorities were immediately notified and an investigation showed that a brutal murder had been committed, but by whom is as yet a mystery. The body was found lying face downward at full length, with both arms resting underneath and only covered with a shirt. The right arm was severed from the body at the shoulder and the head had also been cut off and has not yet been found. About three hundred feet away the coat, pantaloons and vest were found; and in another direction, some twenty five feet distant, a linen collar, cap, necktie and shirt bosom, which had been torn completely off. There were three gold studs, with garnet settings, in the shirt bosom. The top part of the skull, minus the hair over a space nearly as large as a saucer, and the murderer's oak club, about three feet long, were also found in a lot in the clearing. It is evident that here the murder was committed. Several pieces of the skull and brain were scattered about and the torn clothing indicated the victim's struggle for life. The authorities are carefully investigating the matter. Meanwhile great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

FATAL FAMILY FUED

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 11.—Wm. Fitzgerald, a painter, and Michael Nestman, a butcher, have lived in the same house, 1,131 Benton street, for some time past, and their families have been in almost continual quarrel. About nine o'clock this morning the men met in the yard and had an altercation about the position of some wash tubs placed at and near the hydrant by Mrs. Fitzgerald last night. Nestman proceeded to remove the tubs, when Fitzgerald commanded him to let them alone, but Nestman paying no attention to his order, Fitzgerald drew a revolver and shot him in the left lung, killing him almost instantly. Fitzgerald fled, and has not been arrested.

KILLED AT A COUNTRY DANCE.

FRACUS, MO., April 11.—A country dance in Collaway county, Mo., on Friday night, resulted in the killing of Lewis H. Myers, by Mark Walton. The murderer was arrested.

AN OLD TIME LADY.

A True Woman Who Made a Statesman of her Husband.

Lydia Dickinson, for many years known as the wife and subsequent widow of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, United States Senator from New York, died last week.

Mrs. Dickinson was a daughter of the late Dr. Colby Knapp, an eminent physician and surgeon. She was born in Guilford, New York in 1805, and was educated thoroughly in Oxford, New York, where Horatio Seymour was one of her schoolmates. Her scholastic training was carefully superintended, and when, in her teens, she met Mr. Dickinson her unusual native talent was gracefully garlanded by all the æsthetic charms that the choicest schooling could provide. After the death of her husband, in 1864, Mrs. Dickinson passed the greater portion of her time in the home of ex-United States District-Attorney Courtney, at High Bridge, although she made periodical visits to her old homestead in Binghamton, New York. Although an old lady, with the record of a busy life behind her, Mrs. Dickinson's hair was like the raven's wing and her intellect was as clear and bright as ever. Her last illness was long and severe; but, encouraged and cheered by the assidious care and comfortings of her family, she calmly awaited and met the end.

The intimates of Mr. Dickinson knew very well that much of his statesmanship and much of his political prestige was due to the wifely devotion and womanly culture of this gifted lady. When very young they married, and she was quick to discover her husband's undeniable talent. The Rev. Mr. Garvin, of Guilford, was Dickinson's tutor and taught Latin and surveying and other branches in the evening, Dickinson working patiently at his law books in the daytime. In winter he taught school to pay the expenses of his education. For seven long years he labored, cheered and encouraged by the smiles of his young wife, until at last, in 1829, he was admitted to the Bar of Chenango county. Three years later he removed to Binghamton, where he speedily outdistanced other competitors and became the acknowledged leader of the Bar in the southern counties. His fame quickly spread to New York and Albany, and in half a dozen years he served successively as State Senator, Judge of the Court of Errors, Presidential Elector and Lieutenant Governor of the State. In 1844 Governor Bouck appointed him to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, and in the year following he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years.

Mrs. Dickinson entered heartily into all her husband's projects, and rejoiced as became a devoted wife at his unexampled advancement. She accompanied him to Washington and took a prominet part in the social life of the capital. Their summers were passed at the Senator's beautiful home on the outskirts of Binghamton. Mrs Dickinson's fame as a hostess was widespread, and the mansion and grounds on the banks of the Chenango were the constant resort of distinguished guests from all parts of the country and from Europe. Dinners, entertainments and other social festivities followed each other in rapid succession, and few persons of note visited Binghamton without partaking of the Senator's hospitality. James M. Mason, of Virginia; George Peabody, the London banker; Charles O'Conor, Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and several of the foreign Ambassadors were frequent guests. In 1852 Mr. Dickinson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore and pledged to the nomination of Cass. After fruitless ballotings Virginia led off with a solid vote for Dickinson, and would have been followed by other States but for the splendid fidelity of the New York Senator, who, with the coveted prize in his grasp was too loyal to his pledges to accept it at the expense of Cass. After a brief pause he arose and withdrew his name in a short speech of classic grace and eloquence, which roused the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch and caused him to be fairly pelted with bouquets by the ladies in the galleries. His devoted wife, who, but for this incident might have been mistress of the White House, sympathized with him throughout the trying ordeal. Subsequently they returned to their country home, but after her husband's death Mrs. Dickinson considered New Hampshire her home. Senator Dickinson was sixty-six years old when he died, and the love of his youth was the pride of his life. About a week before he died the venerable statesman wrote:

TO LYDIA.

We started hand in hand to tread
The chequered, changeful path of life,
And with each other, trusting, thread
The battle fields of worldly strife.
* * * * * * *
No change of life, no change of scene,
No fevered dreams, no cankering cares,
No hopes which are, or e'er have been,
Nor wrinkled brow, nor silvery hairs.

Have ever changed that vow of youth,
Or blotted it from memory's page,
But warm as love and pure as truth,
It ripens with the frost of age.

Mrs. Dickinson's life was eventful, it will be seen, in varied spheres. In every way she evinced true womanhood, was loved while living and will be mourned now that she is gone. Her remains will be forwarded to Binghampton this morning, where they will be buried in the same spot with her husband.

THE THIRD TERM.

Some Objections Calmly and Forcibly Stated.

[Horace White's Lecture in New York.]

Once break down the third term barrier, give the governing class four years more of undisturbed handling of the spoils, and it will be no easy thing for the people to say whom they will have for President afterward, because anybody who attempts to compete with the machine must compete with the Government. But nobody can compete with the Government in carrying primaries and nominating conventions. Hence those who intend to stick to the party at all hazards, but do not wish to see the principle of a permanent Executive engrafted upon the country, should resist it now with all their might. This is for them the dead point of danger. It would perhaps be said that the candidate for a third term does not want a fourth, and will refuse to run again That would not make the case any better. Let the barriers of the forefathers be broken down — let the precedent cease to exist — then any ambitious future President is privileged to be a candidate as many times as he chooses. The Republic is switched off upon a new track. Nobody knows whither it leads. It seems to lead toward a permanent Executive. At all events it is a new track. It is something different from the old one. This is what I mean by saying that the third term advocates could not control the consequenees of their act. They produce a change in our system, and then tell us that their intentions are good. But it is immaterial what their intentions are if they cut us away from our moorings and send us adrift upon an unsounded ocean of new experiments. No election of a President in the ordinary way can do irreparable harm, because his tenure of office is ephemeral—it lasts but four or eight years. Any election of a President to a third term will, in my judgment, do irreparable harm, because it prepares the way for a permanent Executive and removes the only obstacle to it.

THE Washington *Review* and *Examiner* since the death of Mr. A. Hopkins its former editdr is managed by Mr. J. M. Cooper, one of the best newspaper men of the State. He has long experience, a clear head and will maintain the reputation of the journal with which he is connected. In his card to the public he states:

I have neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and I shall be the enemy of no man who will give me a fair chance to be his friend. With our general government in the hands of men who obtained possession of it by means of the most shameless fraud recorded in history; with our State government in the hands of a Ring whose members have enriched themselves at the public expense, and some of whom are now fugitives from justice; and with our county so closely divided between the two parties that perfect harmony is absolutely essential to success, it becomes the Democracy of Washington to close up their ranks and present a solid front to the enemy, so that the County, the State and the Union may be wrested from their opponents.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

POLITICAL.

An Unmistakable Voice for Tilden From the Far West.

The Irving Hall Democracy Will Not Temporize With Tammany.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

YORK COUNTY.

YORK PA., April 9—The Democratic County Committtee meeting here to-day was a particularly full one and considerable feeling prevailed. All resolutions were tabled and there was no expression of presidential preference. W. F. Bay Steward was elected senatorial delegate; A. W. Hetreck, John S. Hiestand, John Grisy and Wm. Heltzel, representative delegates. They will all support Chauncey S. Black, Esq., for delegate to the National Convention.

IRVING HALL FIRM.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy, appointed for the purpose, met to-day and sent to the Democratic Union, who were to harmonize the factious Democracy, an answer to the communication of the Democratic Union, declining their proposition, and also a copy of a resolution adopted by the committee declaring they disapproved of any arrangement that necessarily involved the responsibility of introducing into the National or State Conventions delegates from any organization which threatened to dispute their authority and repudiate their candidates, and that whenever such organization consented to unite with regular Democrats in unreserved support of the National and State candidates the committee would be prepared cordially to arrange terms and conditions upon which Democratic co-operation and harmony could be secured and perpetuated.

OREGON FOR TILDEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Oregon Democratic Convention, after nominating District Judges and District Attorneys, yesterday, nominated John Whittaker for Congress and Messrs. J. K. Weatherford, T. J. Ownes and James Fulton for Presidential electors. The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are J. J. Williams, J. W. Wisdom, A. A. Berk, John Myers, W. H. Effingor and Charles Mitchell. For Supreme Judges the candidates are J. K. Kelly, P. P. Prim and John Burnett. A resolution favoring Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, for Presidential candidate, was introduced and received with applause, but it was deemed party policy to adhere to the ticket of 1876, and Tilden and Hendricks were enthusiastically declared the choice of the Convention.

A CHINESE CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A special dispatch from Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, to the *Times* says: "There was a novel feature at the municipal election here. Sing Yan, a native of China, took out his naturalization papers and cast his first vote as an American citizen. He has lived here about two years, has learned to read and write English and has discarded his Chinese costume, still, however, retaining his queue. He is the only one of his nationality in this section."

OREGON DEMOCRATS.

PORTLAND, OREGON, April 8.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated five District Judges and District Attorneys only. The platform advocates economy in public affairs; uniform taxation; equal protection to capital and labor; regulation by legislative acts of the rates of common cariers; maintenance of public schools; free education without interference by military; condemning keeping alive the bitterness of the late war; censuring President Hayes for vetoing the Chinese bill; declaring recent decisions of United States Supreme Court in relation to election laws as favoring the Republican party; pledging support to all laws favoring untrammeled suffrage; opposition to a protective tariff and denouncing the third term movement.

THE RECALCITRANT SENATOR.

The Oil City *Derrick*, an independent Republican paper, in correcting the accidental misstatement of THE POST to the effect that the Venango county Democracy had passed a resolution censuring Senator Wallace, says:

"There was much dissatisfaction expressed as to Senator Wallace's actions, but the resolution was voted down on account of its severity. There is no doubt from the feeling manifested against the recalcitrant Senator, but that a resolution of a more moderate type might have been passed by a large majority."

PROMINENT ANTI-THIRD TERMERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The following are a few of the names selected from the list of several hundred in possession of Major Emorys, Foster, Secretary of the Anti-Third Term Executive Committee, of gentlemen who have expressed hearty sympathy with the Anti-Third Term movement and who have either given assurance as being, or are expected to be present at the National Convention to be held here May 6th: General Chamberlain of Maine, Hon. W. H. Crapo, Hon. W. W. Rice, Hon. G. G. Crocker, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, E. R. Hoar, Hon. A. C. Dawes, Hon. W. A. Field, John D. Washburn, Henry L. and Ed. S. Pierce, Henry Atkinson, Thomas Higginson, Chas. F. Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts; Prof. Dunbar of Child's Harvard University; Prof. Chadburn, President Harvard University; Prof. Wolsey, Prof. Sumner, Prof. Baldwin, Prof. Brewer, Prof. Bacon, Prof. Wayland, all of Yale College; Hon. Joseph H. Hawley, Rev. Edwin Harwood, Geo. W. Curtis, W. F. Day, Geo. V. Waterous, all of Connecticut; Horace White, Albert Stickney, Clarence Denning, H. S. Vaudusen, Geo. H. Putnam, F. W. Whitridge, James Murray, John T. Hume, Ex-Governor Fenton, Ed. Solomon, Wm. C. Bryant, T. B. Curtis, Rev. G. H. Hall, Rev. H. G. Lord, W. H. Gratwick, Henry L. Barrett, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New York; Wm. R. Wistar, Wayne McVeagh, J. G. Rosengarten, Henry E. Lee, E. D. Lockwood, Jos. Lapsley, Chas. Wheeler, Wharton Barker, John McLaughlin, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. D. Cox; Judge Stallo, Fred Hassonreck, Ohio; Casper Butts, Hon. Bluford Wilson, Fred Hecker, Ill.; Hon. S. N. Hurlburt, Detroit; E. C Hubbard, Ky.; Matthew Hale, New Hampshire.

BLAINE IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 11.—At the Michigan township elections last Monday the Detroit *Post and Tribune* made arrangements for a canvass of the preference of Republican voters on the Presidency by responsible men whose personal preferences were unknown to that paper. The returns from 327 voting precincts scattered through sixty counties give the following totals: Blaine, 21,642; Grant, 6,097; Sherman, 1,976, Washburne, 790; Edwards, 365; scattering, 1,773.

BLAINE AMONG THE HAWKEYES.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 11.—Some sixty Republican County Conventions were held in Iowa yesterday, thirty-nine having been held previously. Of the ninety-nine counties in the State the State Register has up to this date (11 P. M.) definite returns from seventy-six, sent by members of the convention. Of these seventy-six counties fifty-nine elect solid Blaine delegations to the State Convention, and more than three-fourths of the counties instruct for an instructed Blaine delegation to Chicago. Seven counties, Crawford, Decatur, Des Moines, Jackson, Muscatine, Osceola and Pottawattamie, send solid Grant delegations. Nine counties send mixed delegations. The delegates elected by the seventy-six counties to the State Convention foot up as follows: For Blaine, 603; for Grant, 119; for Sherman; 1. The Register estimates that the remaining twenty-three counties will elect delegates in about the same proportion as those which have reported. The State Convention will be composed of 886 delegates.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota have changed the date of the State Convention from May 20th to May 19th, so as not to conflict with the Democratic State Convention in the former day.

Petroleum Centre Burned Up.

OIL CITY, April 10.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon fire was discovered on the roof of the old McClintock Hotel, Petroleum Centre, seven miles north of this city, supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The town being wholly unprovided with fire apparatus and a strong wind blowing from the southeast at the time, the flames spread rapidly through the heart of the town, destroying nearly all of what remained of what was one time one of the leading towns of the oil country. The postoffice was in the McClintock House building, but all the mail matter was saved. About twenty-five buildings were burned, nearly half of which were unoccupied. The principal losers were the Central Petroleum Company, who owned the McClintock House; H. H. Weaver, general store and dwelling; S. P. Wilbur, hotel, Opera House and livery; A. H. Hughes, grocery and dwelling; P. Burns, shoe store; Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad freight house and loading rack. Wilbur had $800 insurance; A. H. Hughes, a few hundred. The other parties were uninsured. The total loss will not exceed $20,000, as the town was almost depopulated, but it made a lively fire. Mrs. H. H. Warner, an aged lady, who was lying very ill in the building adjoining that in which the fire originated, died from excitement and was conveyed from the building just in time to prevent cremation.

Only $2 50

For a good Genuine Calf Boot for men, at JOHN KALBFELL'S Central Shoe House, 138 Smithfield street.

10-12-17-w

THE admirers of Marshal MacMahon will be sorry to hear that he is in pecuniary difficulties. A few weeks ago a great part of the furniture of the Paris residence of the ex-President was sold by auction. The property disposed of included several valuable paintings and some rare old furniture.

Act wisely—be ready—have on hand "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," and you will have nothing to fear—not even a doctor's bill.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FARMS AND HOMES.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

se6 13t Wosw-R

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich. oc11:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healthy art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. F. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1880, {

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for the day and week:

Balances	$ 256,350 97
Exchanges	760,502 47

STOCK SALES.

The following stocks were sold at auction in the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, April 13, by John D. Bailey, auctioneer Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham, $60; New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, $43; Consolidated Gas Company, $35.

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yeserday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker. No. 18 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	53¾	53⅞
Reading	34¼	34⅝
P., T. & R	20¾	20⅞
Lehigh Valley	52¾	52⅝
U. Co.'s N. J	159	159¾
Central Transportation Co	48	....
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	116	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	....
Northern Pacific stock	28¼	28⅝
Do preferred	52¾	53
Lehigh Navigation Co	37⅜	37⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	17	17⅛
Northern Central	33	33⅛
Hestonville	22¼	22⅝

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Governments weak. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities dull. Stock market less active with an irregular course of prices. The widest fluctuations were in Nashville & Chattanooga, which declined from 77 to 69¼, recovered to 73¼ and reacted to 72½. Louisville & Nashville fell off from 1.53 to 1.51 and closed at 1.52¾. The general list declined from ¼ to ¾ at opening and later advanced ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. During the afternoon prices declined ¼ to 2⅜ per cent., the latter for Iron Mountain. Market closed quiet and barely steady.

Transactions aggregated 270,000 shares, 23,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 36,000 Erie, 2,400 St. Joe, 12,000 Iron Mountain, 26,000 Kansas & Texas, 10,900 Lake Shore, 3,000 Little Pittsburgh, 1,100 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,000 Nashville & Chattanooga, 20,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 New York Central, 7,000 Northern Pacific, 10,000 Ohios, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Reading, 12,000 St. Paul, 2,500 St. Paul & Sioux City, 15,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 Wabash Pacific and 7,000 Western Union.

Close—Money 6 per cent. per annum and 1-32 per cent. per diem, closing at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers bills dull at 485; demand 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¾
New 5s coupons	103¾
New 4½s coupons	108¾
New 4s coupons	107
Pacific 6s of 1895	125

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana cons '51, 51	....
Missouri 6s	108¾
St. Joseph	105
Tennessee 6s off'd	36½
Tennessee 6s new	29
Virginia 6s	22
Virginia 6s new	22
Consols	75
Deferred offered	8

STOCKS.

Cental Pac. b'ds	112	Ohio Central	22
Union 1sts	113¾	L. E. & W	32½
Land Grants	110	O. & W	20½
Sinking Funds	115	B., C., R. & N	71¾
Lehigh Wilkes	115	A. & T. H	25
St. P. & S. C. 1st	—	Do. preferred	66
C. C. & I. 1sts	—	W. St. L. & P	39¾
Do. 2nds	—	Do. preferred	66¾
Erie 2nds	91	H. & St. J	34½
Rock Island	129¾	Do. preferred	70
Panama	190	Iron Mountain	52
Ft. Wayne	118½	St. L. & S. F	35¾
Pittsburgh	111¾	Do. preferred	52½
Illinois Central	106¾	Do. 1sts	79
C., B. & Q	123	C., St. L. & N. O	36
Chicago & Alton	108	Kansas & Texas	37¾
Do. preferred	125	Union Pacific	88¾
New York Central	139¾	Central Pacific	76¾
Harlem	177	Northern Pacific	29¾
Lake Shore	107¾	Do. preferred	52¾
Canada Southern	50¾	L. & N	152¼
Michigan Central	91¾	N. & C	72¾
Erie	42¾	M. & N. A	90
Do. preferred	65	Houston & Texas	....
Northwestern	94¾	Western Union	104¾
Do. preferred	108¾	A. & P. T	42¾
St. Paul	79¾	Pacific Mail	39¾
Do. preferred	103¾	Adams Express	132¾
St. Paul & Minne.	59	Wells Fargo	136½
St. P. & C	44¾	American	58
Do. preferred	79¾	United States	47¾
Del. & Lac	90¾	Quicksilver	15
Morris & Essex	107	Do. preferred	69½
Delaware & Hud	82¼	Caribou	25
N. J. Central	79	Central Arizona	....
Reading	48	Homestake	35
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝	Leadville	2¾
Do. preferred	74¼	Standard	30
Chesapeake & O	22	Excelsior	19
Mobile & Ohio	21¾	Little Pittsburgh	5¼
C. & O	16	Ontario	36
C. C. & I. C	14¾		

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.

Alpha	6¾	Bechtel	1¾
Alta	2¾	Boston Con	1¼
Belcher	2¾	Bulwer	6¾
Best & Belcher	10¾	Golden Terra	....
Bullion	3¼	South Bulwer	15-16
California	2¾	Lady Wash'ton	19-32
Challar	8¾	Black Hawk	19-32
Cons Virginia	38¾	Giant Old Abe	....
Crown Point	2	Silver King	....
Eureka Cons	18¾	Real del Monte	1¼
Exchequer	1¾	Wales	3
Gould & Curry	5¼	Tiger	....
Grand Prize	29-32	Leviathan	9-16
Hale & Norcross	5	Caledonia	13-16
Julia Cons	1¼	Fairfax	8-32
Justice	1¾	Leeds	5-16
Mexican	10¾	McClinton	21-32
Northern Belle	16	North Belle Isle	2-16
Ophir	10¼	Tiptop	4¾
Overman	1¾	Belvedere	31
Raymond & Ely	11-32	Navajo	13-32
Savage	4¼	Caledonia, B. H	....
Sierra Nevada	15¾	Dudley	....
Con Union	28	Maryland Con	....
Yellow Jacket	6¾	Maybell	....
Bodie	8¾	Manhattan	....
Chollar Potosi	8¾	Goodshow	5-16
Imperial	7-16	Hillside	....
Martin White	½	Jackson	....
Mono	1¾	Syndicate N. S	1¾
Independence	....	Leopard	....
Con Pacific	3¾	Tuscarora	....
Mammoth	2¾	Silver Hill	21-32
Belle Isle	21-32	Kossuth	....
Tioga	2	Trojan	....
North Bonanza	5-16	Original Keystone	....
Argenta	9-16	South Noonday	....
Noonday	5	Oro	5½

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	249½	Quincy	31
Copper Falls	11¾	Ridge	6¼
Franklin	19	Madison	3¼
Pewabec*	25		

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 14.—Consols for money, 98⅝; account, 9813-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 110; Pennsylvania Central, 65½; Erie, 43; do. seconds, 93; Reading, 35.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 109⅛.

Fine American tallow, 45s.

Sugar—Muscovado afloat, 22s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 8½s.

Turpentine, 40s.

PARIS, April 14.—Rentes, 83f 62½c.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Refined petroleum, 18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton depressed at 7 1-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American, 5,600 bales.

American lard, 38s.

Fine American tallow, 34s 6d.

Turpentine 42s.

Refined petroleum, 6½s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 13.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the corn trade of the past week says: Six weeks of thoroughly seasonable weather have made a wonderful change in the aspect of the country. Wheat is somewhat backward in some districts, but therefore less likely to suffer from any return of cold weather. Showers of rain have somewhat delayed the completion of the spring sowing. The supplies of English wheat are again small, both in London and the provinces. Prices declined one shilling, the millers' requirement being light and the weather favorable for the future crop. There has been a marked decline in foreign wheat in London caused by the speculative combination in America to dictate prices to Western Europe. Red winter, which a fortnight ago was worth 57 shillings per quarter, sold with difficulty at 53 shillings per quarter, a decline of 4 shillings. Russian sorts have not declined quite so decidedly, but the tendency in all cases has been adverse to sellers. At the same time the decline stimulated the demand and millers, in some cases, bought comparatively freely. The proximate cause of the collapse of the ring was not so much the abstention from buying on this side as the favorable crop prospects in both England and America. Official estimates of the stock of grain in London is larger than anticipated, namely, 278,000 quarters, against 209,000, at the corresponding time of last year. Compared with stock in the granery at the beginning of the year, there is a decline of 218,000 quarters. Maize, in consequence of the large arrivals, receded three to four shillings from the recent highest point. Mixed American extra shipping is now 26s. The arrivals at the ports of call have been moderate. Trade very quiet for wheat at 1s. 6d. lower, with only moderate demand at a decline. It is noticeable, however, that the continent has taken considerable proportion of late arrival. Maize sold steady, but weaker at the close. Wheat for shipment was freely offered, but buyers continuing indisposed to operate, at a decline fully 1s. 6d. Maize was 6d. lower. The sales of English wheat last week were 24,644 quarters, at 48s. 2d. per quarter, against 52,939 quarters, at 41s. per quarter for the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week, ending April 3, were 1,049,149 hundred weights of wheat and 144,052 hundred weight of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1880. {

The movements of the wholesale trade continues active. Dealers are generally well satisfied with the business doing and the prospects for the continuance of such a state of affairs are quite favorable. The weather continues most desirable for outdoor business.

There is a good demand for nearly all articles in the grocery line. Sugars and coffees are steady and hold their own well. New Orleans molasses are firm.

For country produce and dairy products there is a good demand. Choice butter finds ready sale at the figures noted, while common grades are rather weak. Eggs are in fair request at a slight decline.

The grain market is unchanged. Wheat continues moderately active at the figures noted below. Oats, corn, rye and barley are in fair request.

Flour is weak and lower in consequence of the low price of wheat.

Foreign fruits, canned goods, fish and feathers are unchanged.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ℔ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 29@30c; choice roll, 24@27c; solid packed, 20@23c; common to medium, 10@15c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ℔ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$4 00@4 25 per bush; $12 00@13 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8¼c ℔ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 12½c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 00@1 10 per gal; old, 85@95c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—Yellow, ℔ $6 00@6 50 per barrel; red, $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

ONION SETS—$7 00@8 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@55c ℔ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 35@40c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 55@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 50 ℔ bushel; timothy, $2 60@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s. and over	9¼	
Do. do. 14 to 18 ℔s	9¾	
Do. do. 14 ℔s and under	10¼	
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¼	
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	
Do. all flats	10¾	
Beef tongues ℔ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	5½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ℔ bbl	12 50	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 50	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8½	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	10	
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 80 ℔s in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	9½	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	Teas.	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25@1 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35@1 00
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	35@ 80
Good Rio	14	Japan	30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28@ 80
Roasted Coffees.		Souchong	25@ 75
In papers	18 @20	Manufactured Tobacco.	
In bulk	17 @18	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
Lower grades	15 @16	do do mahog'y	45@50
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	do do dark	36@48
Java, in bulk	27 @30	Louisville nav'y	48@50
Sugars.		Richmond br'nds	40@45
Standard A	9½@	Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Prairie B	8¾@	do twist	52@58
Ex. C	8¾@	Natural Leaf	48@58
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾	Fine Cut	54@40
New Orleans	8 @ 8¾	Cut and dry	24@25
Granulated	9¾@	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Powdered	10¼	N. O. Molasses.	
Crushed	10¼	Choice	57
Cut loaf	10¼	Strictly prime	55
Syrups.		Prime	53
Choice maple liv'd	44	Centrifugal	50
Prime " "	43	Soda.	
Choice sugar syrup	42	Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
Prime " "	41	do as'td pa'rs	6
Good " "	40	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good molasses "	33	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Spices (whole.)		Candles.	
Cloves	39 @40	Star, full w'ht	12
Allspice	17 @	Stearine ℔ set	9¼
Cassia	25 @28	Mould ℔ set	9½
Pepper	15½@16	Rice.	
Nutmegs	90 @95	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Starch.		Carolina	7¾@8
Gloss	5½@ 7¾	Salt.	
Corn starch	6 @ 8½	No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
		Extra, " "	1 60
		Dairy, " "	1 70

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 00@6 25; choice red, $6 25@6 50; fancy family, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; patents $8 00@8 25; XX bakers $6 00, $6 25@6 50; XXX bakers $6 50@6 65; low grade $3 25@4 75. Rye flour $5 00@5 50. Buckwheat flour $1 50 ℔ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 25@1 27; amber and mixed $1 20@1 25; rejected 92c@$1 03.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@47c; yellow high mixed shelled 45@46c; ear 50@52c; mixed ear 48@50c.

OATS—Prime white 40@42c; mixed do 39@40c.

RYE—88@90c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 85@90c; medium 75@80c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILLFEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ℔ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Wood enware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ℔ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ℔ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ℔ case, $8 00; Messina Oranges ℔ box, $4 25. Lemons—repacked, $5 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ℔ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ℔ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ℔ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 40; corn, do, $1 30@2 00.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 9 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ℔ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ℔ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ℔ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ℔ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ℔ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ℔ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ℔ lb, 53@58c; mixed 38@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1880. {

The oil market continues active. The sales and resales to-day aggregated 100,000 barrels. Opened at 73 and fluctuated as follows: 74¾, 73¾, 72¼, 73¼, 72½, 73¼, and closed at 72½. Shipments 32,723 barrels; Charters 41,200 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, April 14.—Market opened at 75c bid for old, closed at 72½c bid for old.

PARKER, April 14.—Market opens at 74¾c bid for old. Closed at 72½c.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum 18¼f paid; 18¾f sellers. Petroleum 18f paid; 18¼ sellers.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Charters, 8,000 barrels refined; 6,800 barrels crude. Petroleum weak; refined, 7½c asked.

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—Market opened at 74¾c; highest, 74¾c; lowest, 71¾c; closed, 73¼c; shipments 32,700 barrels; average, 22,300 barrels; charters, 42,200 barrels average, 15,700 barrels; transactions, 64,300.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton easier at 11¾@12c; futures barely steady. Flour dull and weak; receipts, 13,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 90@4 65; common to good $4 60@5 00; white wheat, extra $4 95@5 75; extra Ohio $5 30@7 00; good to choice $5 05@7 00; St. Louis $5 00@7 50; Minnesota patent process $6 50@8 25. Wheat easier; receipts, 134,000 bushels; No. 3 spring, $1 18; ungraded red $1 32@1 35; No. 3 red Kansas $1 27; No. 2 do. $1 35½@1 35¾; ungraded white $1 28½@1 31; No. 2 $1 29½; No. 1 do. sales of 207,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31½; No. 2 red April, sales of 420,000 bushels at $1 35@1 36; May, sales of 536,000 bushels at $1 31¾@1 32¾; June, sales of 272,000 bushels at $1 28@1 30. Corn scarce; futures dull and a shade easier; receipts, 65,000 bushels; ungraded 52@54c; No. 2 52@52½c; steamer 52@53c; No. 2, 52¾@53c; yellow round 60c; yellow western 53@54c; No. 2 red April 51¼@51½c; May, 47½@48c; June, 47¾@47½c. Oats heavy; receipts, 17,000 bushels; western mixed, 41@42½c; white western 48@50½c. Hay —Demand fair and market firm at 70c. Hops in moderate demand; yearlings 7@18c; eastern and western 27@35c; New York State 27@36c. Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes 13¼@15¾c; job lots 14¼@17½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged at 8c. Molasses quiet but steady; New Orleans quoted at 40@60c. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 72¾c; crude, 6¾@7½c; refined 7½c. Tallow steady and unchanged. Rosin dull at 37½@40c. Turpentine heavy at 34c. Eggs inactive; western 9½@11c. Pork dull, old mess $10 55; new $11 00. Beef firm; extra India $18 20. Cutmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard inactive; prime steam 7.32½@7.40c. Butter—Demand fair and market firm; western 14@22c. Cheese firmer; western 11@14c. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

Leather steady; hemlock sole 25@27½c.

Wool dull and heavy; domestic fleece 50@65c; pulled 33@62c; unwashed 18@42c; Texas 21@46c.

Metal — Manufactured copper — new sheathing $32 00; ingot lake $21 50; pig iron dull and weak; Scotch $27 00@29 00; American $29 00@34 00; Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 14.—Flour —There is a total absence of any demand except for small lots to meet the wants of consumers; western extra, $4 50@5 00; Minnesota extra and medium, $5 37½@5 50; Pennsylvania family, $5 62½@5 75; choice, $6 00; fancy, $6 25; Minnesota patent process, choice, $7 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 50@4 75. Wheat unsettled and lower; western rejected, $1 26½; No. 2 red in elevator and car lots, $1 34¼; No. 2 red April, $1 33¾ bid, $1 34 asked; May, $1 28¾ bid, $1 28⅝ asked; June, $1 25½ bid, $1 25⅝ asked; July, $1 14¾ bid, $1 14¾ asked. Corn—good demand for grain at depot and track lot, which held firmly; yellow western on track, 54@54½c; rejected, at depot, 53c; steamer on track, 53c; sail mixed April 51½c asked; May, 48c bid, 48¼c asked; June, 47½c bid, 47¾c asked; July, 48c bid, 48¼c asked. Oats—demand limited, No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 3 white, 44@45c; No. 2 do, 43½c; No. 1 do, 46¾@47c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and steady; creamery extra, 30@32c; New York and Bradford county, Pa. extra, 26@28c; Western Reserve, extra, 24@26c; good to choice, 20@23. Eggs dull and lower; western, 11¼@12c. Cheese scarce and firm; creamery 14c; good, 12½@13½c. Petroleum nominal; refined 7½c. Whisky firm at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 134,000 bushels; oats, 3,600 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels. Shipments — corn, 45,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 14—Flour dull and in buyers favor; Western superfine $3 50@4 00; ditto extra $4 75@5 25; ditto family $5 75. Wheat, western, lower; No. 2 western, winter red, Spot and April $1 31½; May $1 28¾@$1 28½; June $1 25¾@$1 26; July $1 14½@$1 14¾. Corn, western, lower and dull; Western unchanged; Spot and April at 49¼c@49¾c; May 47¾c@48c; June 47½c@47¾c; steamer 48c. Oats steady; Western white 42@42½c; ditto mixed 41@42½c Pennsylvania 42c. Rye at 90c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $18 00@20 00. Privisions quiet. Mess pork $11 75@$12 25. Bulkmeats, loose, shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾; ditto pickled 5@7¼c; bacon and shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; hams 10½@11½c; lard 8c; butter quiet; prime to choice Western packed 23@25c; roll 20@25; eggs easy at 11@12. Petroleum dull; crude nominal; refined 7½c; coffee quiet; rio, cargoes 13¾@14¾; sugar firmer; A soft 9¼c, whiskey firm and fair demand, $1 09½@$1 10. Freights to Liverpool per Steamer steady; Cotton, 3-16d; Flour, 2s 6d. Grain, 7d. Receipts, Flour, 667 barrels; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 19,100 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels; Shipments, Wheat, 145,423 bushels; Corn, 91,541 bushels; Sales, Wheat, 602,600 bushels; Corn, 177,870 bushels.

CHICAGO—APRIL 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active but lower; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh $1 10½; regular $1 09¾ cash and April; $1 12¼ bid May; $1 10¼ June; No. 3 $1 00. Corn unsettled but generally lower; fresh 35¼c, regular 32¼c cash, and April; 35⅞c May; 36¼c bid June. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 27c cash; 30¼@30¼c May and June. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork active but lower and very weak; $9 80@9 85 cash; $9 82½@9 85 May; $9 95@9 97½ June. Lard dull and lower at 6.87½@6.90c cash and May; 6.95@6.97½c June. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower $3 90, 6 15@6 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 5c. Receipts—Flour 110,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 88,000 bushels; oats 31,000 bushels; rye 1,400 bushels; barley 2,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour 8,000 barrels; wheat 67,000 bushels; corn 29,000 bushels; oats 16,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley 19,000 bushels.

Closed—Wheat active, firm and higher at $1 12¾ May. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats stronger; advanced ¼c. Pork active, firm and higher at $9 92½ May; $10 05 June. Lard 6.90@6.92½c May; 6.97½@7c June.

NEW ORLEANS—APRIL 12.—Cotton steady; middling 12¼c; low 11¾c; good to ordinary 11¼c; net receipts 5,516 bales; gross 6,086 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,150 bales; Continent 2,750 bales; sales 5,000 bales; stock 244,954 bales. Flour dull, weak and lower; superfine $4 37½@4 50; double $4 75@5 00; treble $5 25@5 50; high grades $5 62½@6 25. Corn dull at 51@55c. Oats quiet at 41@42c. Corn meal quiet and steady at $2 35. Hay firm; prime $20 00. Pork dull and lower at $11 50. Lard steady; tierce 7@7¾c; kegs 8¼c. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $4 30@4 35; packed 4½c; clear 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7½c. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm; canvassed 9½@10¼c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾@16c. Sugar—demand fair and market firm; common to good common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified 8½@8¾c. Molasses scarce and firm; common 30@35c; fair 38@39c; centrifugal 30@40c; prime to choice 40@52c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼c. Bran active, firm and higher at $1 10. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per 1,000 premium; sterling 486¼.

MILWAUKEE — APRIL 14. — Flour dull and neglected Wheat opened weak and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18. No. 1 Milwaukee $1 12; No. 2 regular at $1 06¼; fresh $1 08¾; April $1 06¼; May $1 00¾; June $1 10¼; No. 3 97c; No. 4 91½c; rejected at 83c Corn stronger; No. 2 36c Oats weaker; No. 2 29½c; Rye, easier; No. 1 70½c; Barley, good demand; No. 2 spring, fresh 64¾c. Provisions, quiet and easier; Mess pork dull; $10 00 cash and May; $10 15 June; Lard—prime steam 6.93c cash and May; 7.00c June; Hogs dull and drooping at $4 20@$4 35; Freights—wheat to Buffalo 5c; corn 4¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; shipments 4,400; receipts—wheat 7,500; shipments 1,500; receipts—Barley, 1,800; shipments, 14,000.

TOLEDO—APRIL 14.—Wheat firmer; No. 3 white Wabash $1 18; No. 1 white Michigan $1 18; amber Michigan $1 21; No. 2 red winter spot $1 21½; April $1 21; May $1 20½; June $1 17½; July $1 07; No. 3 red Wabash $1 17; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 21; western amber $1 21½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 23½. Corn firmer; high mixed 41c; No. 2 spot 39¼c; May 39¾c; rejected 39c. Oats steady; No. 2 34½c. Close—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter May $1 20½; July $1 06¼. Corn firmer; No. 2 white 41¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2 34¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 86,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 175,000 bushels; corn, 54,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—APRIL 14.—Cotton dull and lower. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weaker at $1 10@1 13. Corn quiet; No. 2 white 42½@43c; mixed 40@40¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 37½c; mixed 36½c. Rye steady; No. 2 80@83c. Hay quiet at $15 00@17 00. Pork quiet at $11 50. Lard quiet; prime steam 7c. Bulkmeats firmer at $4 00, $6 37½, $6 50@6 75. Bacon steady at 4¾, 7, 7¼, 7¾@7½c. Sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

CINCINNATI—APRIL 14. — Cotton weak at 11¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter $1 18. Corn quiet; No. 2, 41c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 36c. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall 90c. Pork dull and neglected at $10 00@10 25. Lard quiet at 6.90@6.95c. Bulkmeats quiet at $3 87½, 4 00, 6 15@6 50. Bacon dull at 4¾, 6¾@7¾c. Whisky steady $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

BOSTON—APRIL 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 58@60c; steamer and no grade 56@58c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye 90@92c. Butter—choice western creameries 28@31c; ladle packed 18@24c. Eggs—western fresh 13@13½c. Receipts —Flour 3,000 barrels and 2,300 sacks; corn 103,000 bushels; wheat 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 3,300 barrels.

INDIANAPOLIS— APRIL 14.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1 13@1 16½. Corn steady at 35½@36c. Oats steady at 32½@34½c.

OSWEGO—APRIL 14.—Wheat inactive; hard No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1 35. Corn dull; western mixed 53c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY April 14, 1880. {

Very little can be said of the market at these yards this week. As a general thing sales were made slowly, receipts light, and the demand limited. The warm weather is, of course, having its effect, and the market is also influenced by unfavorable reports from other points, East and West.

Messrs. S. W. Dock, & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle has been very light this week; offerings were disposed of chiefly in a retail way, only a few loads bought for Eastern markets. The reports from New York to-day are not so favorable but present prices may be maintained. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 ℔s to